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War Profits Limitation? Hungarian General Quits; Job Freezing Is Opposed

The World's Day—August 6, 1942

National: Nazi Flier Aide to Hang Nov. 13

Max Stephan, convicted in Detroit of aiding the flight of a Nazi flier escaped from a Canadian concentration camp, was sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 13 at the Federal prison at Milan, Mich. [Page 3.]

Tennessee voters went to the polls to nominate candidates for Governor and the United States Senate, chief issues of the primary campaign being the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the political machine of Edward H. "Boss" Crump of Memphis.

A continuance to Sept. 16 in the antitrust injunction against James C Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, and others, was obtained by the Federal Government at Chicago in the court order restraining members of the union from carrying out Mr. Petrillo's order against manufacture of records for radiocasting.

Washington: War Profit Limitation Advocated

Junking of the present system of renegotiating military contracts in favor of an over-all limitation on war profits was recommended by Chairman George (D), of the Senate Finance Committee, now considering the $6,000,000,000 tax bill. [Financial Page.]

Government control over all general wage increases was advocated by the War Labor Board, although its control now extends only to wage demands brought before it for settlement. [Page 3.]

Senator Truman, chairman of the Senate War Program Investigation Committee, charged the Navy Bureau of Ships with negligence or wilful misconduct, the charge being made as a result of developments in the case of Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, whose contract for 200 Liberty Ships was canceled. [Financial Page.]

The Army Officer Candidate School, originally organized to turn out 10,000 officers annually when it was inaugurated in July, 1941, is now geared to turn out that number every two weeks, the War Department reported.

Pleasure boat owners in Atlantic seaboard states were denied requests for larger gasoline rations by the Office of Price Administration but were requested to keep their craft in condition ready for service, if needed, to combat the submarine menace.

In a revision of personnel regulations, the Navy excluded wives of all members of the Nation's armed forces from appointment in the women's naval reserve.

In Europe: Hungary's Chief of Staff Resigns

Hungary's Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Stefan Schweitzer, has resigned —allegedly for reasons of health—while in Rumania 33 high staff officers have been purged for opposition to the sending of more Rumanian troops to the Russian front, the British radio announced. A fight between German, Rumanian, and Hungarian troops was reported by BBC to have taken place on the Voronezh sector in view of Russian troops.

Poland and Russia were pledged to continued friendly relations by Premier Wladislaw Sikorski of the Polish Government in exile and Joseph Stalin on the anniversary of the Polish-Russian agreement last week, it was disclosed in London.

A new Turkish envoy to Russia has left for Moscow with the purpose of strengthening friendly relations between Russia and Turkey, the BBC quoted the Ankara radio as reporting.

A Palestine regiment consisting of Jewish and Arab infantry battalions is being formed to serve with the British Army in the Middle East, it was announced in the House of Commons in London.

Roman Catholic clergymen in France have appealed to the Vichy Government in an attempt to alleviate anti-Semitic action in France, it was reported from Bern, Switzerland. [Page 6.]

Delivery to Russia of war materials from the United States is becoming more difficult, Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, latest U. S. special envoy to Moscow, announced in the Russian capital. [Page 6.]

New England: Defense Job Freezing Opposed

Job freezing of workers in defense industries opposed by speaker at State Labor convention. [Page 2.]

Defense of the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn began at Hartford, Conn., spy trial. [Page 2.]

Wartime wage levels set for textile workers by War Labor Board challenged by southern mill operators. [Page 2.]

It is beef or milk—but not both—in Massachusetts as Acting State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster warns farmers not to sell their cows for meat.

Americas: Cuba and U. S. Agree on Air Base

Cuba and the United States have completed negotiations for establishment of a big air base in San Julian, Pinar del Rio Province, Secretary of State Jose M. Cortina announced, illustrating the "extraordinary" co-operation between the two nations.

The War:

Latest developments on the worlds' battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Price Gougers To Feel Heavy Hands of Law

OPM Director in N. E. warns ceiling violators they will be prosecuted; Has ample evidence.

Legal enforcement of price ceiling regulations will be strict and prosecution of violators prompt, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, announced today.

He made the announcement following disclosures of widespread violations of price posting regulations, cracked ceilings, and climbing prices among Greater Boston retailers.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Director of the OPA, has also revealed evidence of violations following an investigation by his inspectors. The findings have been turned over to the Enforcement Division, he said.

Spotters and "guinea pig" customers testing the compliance of Massachusetts storekeepers have also found upgrading and wastage, it is reported.

Meats Graded Upward

Meats purchased in some stores have been found graded higher than they should and, in other instances, fat left on the meats has exceeded Federal and OPA specifications.

An independent survey indicated most of the violations among the smaller stores, manager-owned. Large markets and chain stores usually had price ceilings well displayed on counters or in other prominent places and in legible type. This latter factor was disregarded in many small, independent groceries where the list was typed or printed in tiny letters and figures and tacked to the back wall where it was practically unreadable from the customers' point of view.

Other stores had ceiling prices displayed, but no prices on their products. In some meat stores, meats were not displayed but kept in the refrigerator which added color to claims that dealers were compelling customers to buy above-ceiling prices in order to obtain what they wanted.

Way of Justice Not Speedy

The legal steps to enforcement are slow. Following the findings of the inspectors, the matter is turned over to the Enforcement Division which sends out an initial warning to the violator. Further investigation follows, and if the violations have not been discontinued, the storekeeper goes to court.

He faces severe penalties. Not only can he be fined and imprisoned by criminal procedure, but there is a civil provision for suspension of business.

The case of the small storekeeper is not entirely one-sided. Often caught in a squeeze between manufacturer and wholesaler, he cannot make up losses he may suffer by greater profits in another branch, as a larger or chain operator might do.

Nazi Trap Threatens Big Soviet Army; Wilhelmina Addresses U. S. Congress; President Vetoes Farm Rubber Bill

Names board to study whole situation and report to him—May mean WPB end.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—President Roosevelt stepped decisively into the rubber situation today in a long-delayed effort to bring order out of the maze of conflicting and confusing official statements.

He vetoed the bill to establish an independent rubber agency and acted to block action which he declared, in a message to Congress, would dangerously imperil "the war production program and therefore the war itself."

He set up a committee of distinguished and disinterested citizens—Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the World War I Industries Board; Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University; and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—to get the facts and report them to the President and the nation as quickly as possible. All have accepted.

What Committee Will Do

The President specifically instructed the Committee:

1. To study the present supply of rubber.
2. To estimate military and essential civilian needs.
3. To investigate all of the processes of synthetic rubber manufacture now being urged.
4. To recommend processes to be used, not only in light of need for rubber, but also in the light of critical materials required by these processes.

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that the functions of this Committee would require not only experience in business and production and the relations of Government thereto, but also trained natural scientific minds.

He was confident that Mr. Baruch, Dr. Conant and Dr. Compton would bring these qualifications to their urgent task and he asked them "to recommend such action as will produce the rubber necessary for our total war effort, including essential civilian use, with a minimum interference with the production of other weapons of war."

The President frankly said to Congress that in working out the synthetic rubber program it may well be that "serious mistakes have

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Dutch Queen says return of empire expected; accepts sub chaser as lend-lease gift.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—After outlining to the Congress of the United States the war and peace aims of her far-flung empire which she frankly expects to be restored after the war, Queen Wilhelmina, 44 years reigning monarch of the Netherlands, today accepted from President Roosevelt a lend-lease submarine chaser as a tangible token of American admiration for the Dutch Navy's war exploits.

Transfer of the chaser took place at the Washington Navy Yard in the presence of President Roosevelt and his royal guest who had earlier told Congress that the Netherlands Empire, once intact again would accept all resulting responsibilities in a lasting peace.

Rechristened the Queen Wilhelmina, the submarine chaser will go into immediate service for the United Nations cause, manned by officers and enlisted men of the Dutch Navy. The ship was built at Lawley's shipyard, Quincy, Mass.

Outlines Peace Aims

Standing on the Senate rostrum from which British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, King Peter of Yugoslavia and various other heads of state from the United Nations have addressed American lawmakers in recent weeks, the Dutch Queen outlined the Netherlands war and peace aims as:

"No surrender" to the Nazis.

Continued development of democracy and progress in western and eastern civilizations of the Netherlands empire.

Resumption of the empire's place "as an independent nation on the fringe of the Atlantic, on the dividing line of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans" and as a "good neighbor" to the United States in the Caribbean.

Guarantee of Pledges

"Above all," the Queen added, "we want to see suitable measures taken in order that henceforth no nation may think it can, with impunity, break its pledged word or attack others."

The Dutch monarch expressed the conviction that the Netherlands through its eastern and western components has proved that great numbers of peoples and

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Text of Queen Wilhelmina's address: Page 9.

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Pledge of Comradeship

Top: The change in Russia's relations with the democracies was strongly signalized in its May Day poster, copies of which have just reached the United States. The words "Long Live the United Front of the Freedom-Loving Peoples in the Struggle Against the Fascist Invaders" stands today not only as a pledge of comradeship but as an appeal for aid. Bottom: Broken line shows approximate battleline in Russia at the moment, black arrows indicating main points of German attack, Russian counterattacks shown by white arrow.

Moscow, however, reports reserves being rushed to front; RAF in night raid on Ruhr.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Germans were pushing south toward the Caucasus Mountains today, where they threaten to trap the Russian armies south of Rostov, and also to the east, where they are heading for Stalingrad and the Volga.

The Russians would appear to be on the brink of disaster, with the Germans capturing Tikhoretsk on the Black Sea-Caspian Railway, to the south, and pushing on at Kotelnikovski, 95 miles southeast of Stalingrad in the east. But there always are unknown factors on the Russian side.

There is the possibility of reserves, which Moscow dispatches say are being brought up from the rear.

There is also the surprising capacity of the Russian soldiery to hold their ground after everything apparently is lost.

The fact that Marshal Timoshenko's men still are holding against the German masses around Kushchenko, 50 miles south of Rostov, and also at Kletskaya, 75 miles from Stalingrad, raises the question whether these two points, at each side of the German salient, still can be used for counterattack.

Assuming that the eastward push through Tsimlyansk and Kostelnikovski is primarily to stop the Russians from sending help to their armies in the South, the situation of the Kushchenko forces is at least highly precarious.

Unless the Russian Black Sea Fleet is keeping it in supplies and reserves, as well as providing it with an emergency exit, it is being hemmed in rapidly. The Germans in the South appear to be close to Armavir, meeting place of two vital oil-supply pipes and gateway to the Maikop oil fields just north of the Caucasus Mountains.

The next few days should determine whether Marshal Timoshenko has undisclosed plans and resources capable of bringing his men out of their predicament.

As for help coming for Russia from the Allies, the only activity in the West was a bombing raid on the Ruhr which, due to the prevailing unfavorable weather, was undertaken by a relatively small number of planes.

In the Far East, where the dynamic Australian Prime Minister of the last war, William Morris Hughes, has opened a campaign for more aggressive action, the Japanese have shown the main activity. Their headquarters reveals the occupation of new bases on the Kai, Aroe, and Tanimbar Islands 500 miles north of Darwin, between North Australia and New Guinea. Thus the ring of bases around Northern Australia closes in, while no counter-occupation of bases by the Allied forces appears to be in prospect.

Doubling Cargo Plane Output Put Up to Air Chiefs by WPB

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—With submarine sinkings now admitted to be taking a monthly toll of 1,200,000 tons of Allied shipping, the War Production Board is today seeking to double the output of cargo-carrying airplanes.

But immediate headway is blocked, according to Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, unless the Army and Navy Air Chiefs are prepared to sacrifice more of their present volume of bomber production.

A mysterious Mr. Murray told a Senate military subcommittee today of a formula for making concrete submarines so secret that he didn't want the official stenographer to take down what he said.

It develops that 'a Cargo-Airplane Committee of the WPB has been investigating the problem since late May and its report, now released, recommends:

What Is Proposed

That the production of heavy transports be stepped up by at least 50 per cent, both through an increase in present procurement of cargo planes and through conversion of certain bombers to cargo purposes.

That greater attention be given to the development of long-range land and sea planes.

That a substantial increase in facilities for the manufacture and transportation of aviation be undertaken to meet the requirements of the expanding movement of air cargo.

The blunt truth which underlines the acute urgency of these steps now comes from E. A. Locke, Jr., an assistant to Mr. Nelson, who now publicly discloses that the estimated shipping losses of the United Nations in recent weeks have been at the rate of 1,200,000 deadweight tons a month.

"If we assume these figures to be accurate," said Mr. Locke, "then each month we are losing forever these ships and the 400,000 tons of scarce materials of which they are composed as well as the 6,700,000 tons of war goods which they are carrying."

Mr. Locke said WPB officials are determined that Mr. Kaiser's plan for building 5,000 cargo airships the size of the Martin Mars "shall get every possible consideration and that it shall get it quickly." He said that 500 of these twin-hulled planes, each carrying 100-ton loads, could transport from this country to Britain all the sup-

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Canada Opens New Sea-Training Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The training camp H. M. C. S. Victoria, sponsored by the Navy League of Canada, was officially opened at Collingwood recently. Victoria Camp was designed to answer the need for a camp to house the hundreds of sea-minded youngsters who could not be accommodated at the big Queen Elizabeth camp at near-by Beausoliel Island in Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, itself just recently opened.

At present, there are approximately 3,000 sea cadets in Canada between the ages of 14 and 18, and officers in the Navy Department are anxious to increase that number to 8,000 by the end of summer.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

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Second Plane Adds Mystery To Berkshire Parachute Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Mass., Aug. 6—United States Army officials of the First Service Command were checking the identity of a second "mystery" airplane which flew over the tree tops of the southern Berkshire forest here shortly after noon today, while a party of approximately 40 State Guardsmen, State police, and civilian defense personnel were combing the Monterey woods for a solution to the red flare dropped from a plane at 9:55 p. m. last night.

Identity of the airplane which glided over the woods last night, dropped the flare, and roared off after perhaps leaving a parachutist, had not been determined, Lieut. Harry Grant of the State Guard reported.

The searching party began combing the woods at daybreak following a first, unsuccessful attempt by auxiliary police and firemen of the Monterey Civilian Defense Committee to solve the mystery last night.

Second Plane Appears

While the search was going on a second unidentified plane flew over a few feet above the tree tops, ducked among the hills, and disappeared shortly after noon, Lieutenant Grant declared.

The First Service Command agreed to investigate the flight and, if possible, identify the plane, he reported.

The searching party, still combing the woods, is under direction of Maj. Franklin L. Couch, commanding officer of the Berkshire State Guard.

At 9:55 p. m. last night, Norman Douty, in charge of Hepzibah Heights, Congregationalist summer camp atop a hill three miles from this Berkshire forest village, notified James Stevens, Chairman of the Monterey Defense Council, that a bright red flare had been seen by two camp women in the vicinity of isolated Chestnut Hill —a swampy, dense "rattlesnake area" of the woods.

Lieutenant Grant said the aviator apparently cut his motor and glided over the area before dropping the flare. Five or six other citizens of the town also reported they saw the flare and heard a plane start up its motor in the air and roar away.

Workers Search Area

The civilian defense workers made a tentative search of the Chestnut Hill area, but were forced to return because the forest is virtually impenetrable at night. By coincidence, the entire 27 towns of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety Region I had just completed "Command Post Exercises"—rehearsal for just such an emergency as the one facing them.

At daybreak, a party of 40 men isolated the area, forbade anyone to enter it, and started a thorough search. It had continued until 2 p. m. without result, according to Lieutenant Grant, and was expected to go on.

There was an "outside possibility" that enemy agents had been landed from the plane by parachute, since prosaic explanations —such as that the flier was a weather observer who had lost his way—did not appear to accord with the facts, he said.

Cripps Repeats Pledge to India

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 6—"It is plain beyond doubt that India's self-government is assured as soon as hostilities are over and it becomes possible to replan the life of India upon a new basis," Sir Stafford Cripps declared in a statement issued today refuting allegations of the India Congress party that Britain still is opposing freedom for India.

Sir Stafford asserted that there could be no doubt of the attitude of the British Government. Recalling the statement last week of Lieut. Col. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, that "His Majesty's Government stand firmly by the broad intentions of their offer in a draft declaration," and "reiterate their resolve to give the fullest opportunity for attainment by India of complete self-government," Sir Stafford said "it is of no avail for protagonists of sectional interests in India to deny these simple facts.

"The promise has been made," Sir Stafford declared. "That promise will be carried out."

In view of these facts, Sir Stafford denounced as unreasonable and impracticable Mohandas K. Gandhi's proposal that the British Government walk out of India now in the midst of a hard-fought war to protect the eastern world from the domination of Japan, leaving the Indian people to settle their own differences even if it means chaos and confusion.

"In this chaos," said Sir Stafford," Mr. Gandhi proposes to set up a provisional government if he can, but as there would be no electoral machinery and no laws of representation, it could at best be no more than a government domin-

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Gandhi Plans Plea To British Viceroy

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 6

Reuters news agency reported from Bombay, India, today that Mohandas K. Gandhi said if the All-India Congress Party adopted the new resolution calling on the British to quit India, he would send a letter to the Viceroy, not as an ultimatum, but as an earnest plea to avoid conflict.

He said there would be an interval between adoption of the resolution and opening of his projected mass civil-disobedience campaign against British rule.

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 6—Mohandas K. Gandhi was reported today to have expressed his willingness to attend a round-table conference to discuss the crisis resulting from the threat of the Working Committee of the All India Congress Party to invoke a civil-disobedience campaign unless Britain grants India immediate independence.

This development came as the Most Rev. Foss Westcott, head of the Anglican Church in the subcontinent, and other influential figures appealed to both Congress leaders and British authorities to seek a settlement of their differences before the resolution embodying the threat is placed before the Full Committee of the Party tomorrow.

A modified resolution, as adopted by the Working Committee Wednesday, demands the "withdrawal of British power to enable India to fight aggressors as an ally of the United Nations." The proposal adds, however, that the Congress Party is prepared to launch a civil-disobedience movement under direction of Mr. Gandhi at once if the British turn a deaf ear to the demand.

Although Mr. Gandhi is understood to be agreeable to a round-table discussion, his close associ-

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Nazis Drive On:

Claim Caucasus Rail Line Cut

German military quarters claimed that their troops had occupied the town of Tikhoretsk on the Caucasian railway about 90 miles south of Rostov.

The fast advance of German troops, these quarters said, has interrupted railway communications between the Black and Caspian Seas south of Voroshilovsk, which is about 100 miles southeast of Tikhoretsk.

Other mobile formations of the German Army, striking southwestward from Voroshilovsk across the Kuban River in the northern slopes of the Caucasus were said by the German High Command to have cut the railway that winds from Baku to the Black Sea.

Mobile formations fanning northward from Tikhoretsk seized a large section of the line running toward Kushchevka, while in-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

U. S. Does Not Expect to Have to 'Freeze' Workers at Their Present Jobs

Hub Volunteer Air Informers Get 'Wings'

Official bronze wings, designated by the First Fighter Command for all Information Center volunteers who have completed three months of service, are being presented this week to eligible men and women at the Boston Information Center.

The award was designed at national headquarters of the First Fighter Command. It has a spread of two inches and contains a circular inscription with the words, "U. S. Army Air Force, A. W. S." The abbreviation is for the Aircraft Warning Service. The word Auxiliary, in gold against a blue background, forms a base for the pin.

In announcing the award Lieut. Col. Minthorne W. Reed, Regional Commander of the First Fighter Command, said, "For a number of months now, the many volunteer workers at the Boston Information Center have been devoting their time to the essential work at this point without asking for reward or recognition of any kind. They have been buckling down to the job because they know it is a job that has to be done to insure this region against penetration by enemy raiders.

"The decision of making an official presentation of wings is a matter which the Regional Office of the First Fighter Command is most proud and happy to announce."

The Informaton Center serves as the point where a 24-hour analysis of plane activity for the region is maintained. The hundred of civilian volunteers at the station perform through the direction of the Army Air Force, a multiple of secret volunteer duties essential to the protection against enemy bombing.

More civilian volunteers are needed, Informaton Center officials say. Those desiring to serve may apply at Room 914, 18 Tremont Street, Boston. Both men and women are needed.

United States Army Signal Corps

Their Diligence Rewarded

These volunteer workers at the Army Information Center in Boston have just received bronze wings in recognition of their service from Lieut. Col. Minthorne W. Reed, Regional Commander of the First Fighter Command. Left to right—Lieutenant Colonel Reed; Faith Thoron, Boston; Esther ("Brownie") Higgins, Boston; Dorothea Sheehan, Charlestown, and Paul Provandie, Melrose.

Legion of Valor Reunion for Boston

Men of Courage—The Army and Navy Legion of Valor will hold its fifty-second annual reunion at the Hotel Staler Aug. 16, 17, 18, and 19, it is announced. More than 300 members are expected to attend.

Veterans of all wars from the Civil War to World War II who have been decorated by the United States Government with the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, or the Navy Cross are eligible for membership in the organization.

Coast Guard Enlistments Up—Enlistments in the United States Coast Guard Reserve continued at a high rate today as 80 more men took the oath of office at the Coast Guard Recruting Office, 70 State Street, Boston. Lieut. Commander G. M. Phannemiller, Recruiting Officer, administered the oath.

Twenty-five young men were sworn in last night at the Gay Nineties night held in the Fens Stadium and 80 more are expected to take the oath tomorrow.

Enlistments in the Boston area are expected to pass the 350 mark by the week end thus making a new record for Coast Guard recruiting in Boston since Pearl Harbor.

War Activities in New England

Somerville Mayor in Navy—Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville was sworn into the United States Navy yesterday with the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, First Naval District Headquarters announces.

Heard in the Mess Hall—Short-order cook newly inducted: "Say, Sarge, what's 1,900 times ¼ cups of baking powder?"

Negro Officer Honored—A new rifle range bearing the name of a Negro officer who was lost in action the day before firing ceased in the first World War, was opened at Fort Devens yesterday. It was named the Mallalieu W. Rush Range in memory of the Georgia-born lieutenant who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously.

Bay State Rubber Drive Nets 24,000,000 Pounds

Massachusetts has collected 24,000,000 pounds of miscellaneous scrap rubber for reclaiming, June C. Richdale, Chairman of the Petroleum Industry Rubber Drive for Massachusetts, said today.

The scrap has been concentrated at various oil bulk plants throughout the State for shipment to the rubber reserve reclaiming plant at Port Newark, N. J., according to Mr. Richdale.

Massachusetts, he said, has been allotted three cars daily by the rubber reserve, and a schedule of car allotments for the month of August is now in the hands of various oil companies which will enable them to order their cars in advance of shipping date and give the railroads ample time in which to place the cars, thereby assuring shipment on the day designated and keeping the cars rolling at a rapid pace.

Cars will be unloaded at Port Newark 24 hours a day, Mr. Richdale said, and rubber reserve hopes are that sufficient labor can be obtained to increase the number of cars daily. Shipments of scrap rubber commenced to move on July 23 and at the present time, 39 carloads have been shipped to the reclaiming plant at Port Newark.

Southern Mills Challenge WPB's Wage-Fixing Right

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A spokesman for three North Carolina textile mill managements yesterday challenged the authority of the War Labor Board to set wartime wage levels above peacetime standards.

At the same time, the spokesman, L. P. McLendon, Greenboro, N. C., attorney, charged Northern manufacturers with joining labor unions in agreeing to pay increases and eliminating wage differentials between the North and South. This gave Northern mills an advantage over Southern manufacturers, Mr. McLendon said.

Mr. McLendon's argument came after representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations-Textile Workers Union and the American Federation of Labor-United Textile Workers reiterated demand for increases of 10 cents an hour in 40 New England mills and 11 Southern mills employing a total of 61,000 workers.

The War Labor Board, sitting in final judgement on the case, had received earlier findings of four members of a five-man mediation panel that wages of these workers were substandard. The four members proposed increases of 7.5 cents an hour for Northern mills and 10 cents for Southern mills. They differed over the wage differential question.

Bay State Warned on Milk

Massachusetts faces a milk shortage unless the State stops eating its cows as beef, Louis A. Webster, acting State Commissioner of Agriculture, announced today.

Commissioner Webster warned, "We can't have our cows and eat them too. It would be a catastrophe of cumulative force if any great number of our Massachusetts cows were now used for beef."

Bay State barns and pastures hold about 140,000 cows which just now look rather tempting to eat, the Commissioner said. High prices and the seasonal shortage of pasturage have added to the temptation to the farmers to sell cows as beef.

Many small farmers have already sold their entire herd and have entered the Army or have accepted work in war industries where they can earn more money, he said.

"This program of selling cows for beef," said Mr. Webster, "has advanced so far in Massachusetts that in some of the secondary markets there is at present barely milk enough to go around."

To conserve the future milk supply, the Commissioner suggested a menu consisting of plenty of fish and vegetables, which are right now at their peak in quality and quantity.

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Fire-Bomb-Method Test at Tech Field

Before an audience of State Defense Council heads, fire chiefs, air-raid wardens and auxiliary firemen, the first major New England demonstration showing the advantages in battling incendiary bombs with a jet rather than a spray of water will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock on Briggs Field at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, it was announced today by Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE COOL RAIN WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool with gentle winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine and all the New England States: Continued rather cool tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:09 p. m.: height 8.8 feet.
Friday, 8:44 a. m.: height 7.9 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:39 p. m.

Elder Kunze Defends Pastor In Spy Trial

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—The defense strove to show today the "improbability" that the Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia Lutheran pastor, and Gerhard Kunze, Bund leader and confessed espionage plotter, could have been sufficiently intimate to have led Mr. Kunze to rely on the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's help in obtaining passports to flee the country.

It did so through testimony of Mr. Kunze's father, a Philadelphia church organist, who, speaking slowly and earnestly and with but slight accent, told the story of the younger Mr. Kunze's life.

As told by the organist, it was a story of a boy who ran away from school during the World War, unhappy because of his German name and parentage.

"He could never make any friends in school," said the elder Mr. Kunze.

When Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, objected to this line of questioning, Defense Counsel James W. Carpenter said it was introduced to illustrate the difference between the "cultural background" of young Mr. Kunze, who subsequently became Bund "Führer," and Mr. Molzahn and the "improbability", that they had been on intimate terms.

Mr. Kunze, seized in Mexico after outbreak of war in the Pacific thwarted his plans to flee to Japan, has pleaded guilty to espionage and Mr. Molzahn is accused, with others, of having been a member of a conspiracy designed to furnish Germany and Japan with American military information.

Hardly had the elder Mr. Kunze stepped from the witness stand Wednesday when Prosecutor Dodd informed newsmen that he and an assistant, Joseph Cooney, had received an incoherently-written threatening letter.

The Prosecutor, dismissing the incident as the work of a crank, said: "It doesn't worry me at all."

Other defendants in the case, all of whom have pleaded guilty, are Anastase A. Vonsiatsky of Thompson, Conn., Russian fascist leader; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, and Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, former Midwest Bund chief.

Mailman's Holiday: Climbing Mountain

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 6 (AP)—If the mailman is a bit slow coming in some parts of Portland next Monday it may be because seven carriers will have completed a long, hard walk on their day off.

The seven plan to climb Mt. Washington in New Hampshire, this week end, leaving here Saturday afternoon and returning Sunday night.

Three of the group did the same climb back in 1926, and when Robert Long proposed it again several days ago, W. C. Stevens, Ray Sweetsir, Irving Hammond, Arthur Mitchell, W. R. Brown, and Harry Eaton figured they'd go along for the walk.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Woman in Naval Reserve

Lieut. Harriet F. Parker of Boston, the first Massachusetts woman to become an officer in the Women's Reserve of the Navy. She was sworn in today by Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N., officer in charge of procurement of the First Naval District, left. Standing next to Lieutenant Parker is Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., one of the first to congratulate the woman naval officer upon her appointment.

Lieut. Harriet F. Parker First 'Wave' in Bay State

Miss Harriet F. Parker, 65A Charles Street, Boston, today became the first Massachusetts woman to be sworn into the Women's Reserve of the United States Navy.

After taking the oath from Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, U. S. N., in the presence of Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Jr., she became Lieutenant Parker and a member of the selection board for procurement of women reserves at the headquarters of the First Naval District, 150 Causeway Street.

Lieutenant Parker's name had already been lettered on the door to her office, and the ceremony of this morning launched her officially upon her Navy career.

She is the daughter of Mrs. Herbert Parker of Lancaster, and has two brothers in war service, Capt. George H. Parker of the First Service Command and Haven Parker, associated with the War Production Board in Washington.

Lieutenant Parker was born in Boston, attended Miss Walker's School in Simsbury, Conn., and was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1927.

For 11 years she was employed at Radcliffe College, where she served as secretary to the assistant dean and later as assistant to the director of the Radcliffe appointment bureau.

For the past three months she has been a representative of the United States Civil Service Commission in Boston. She is a member of the Vincent Club and as been active in Red Cross war work.

Job Migration Brake Seen In Higher Wages to Hold Men

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6—"Freezing" of workers to their jobs in war industries was opposed here today by Wendell Lund, Director of the Paper Production Division of the War Production Board.

Mr. Lund, who came here from Washington to address the State Federation of Labor Conference, said he did not expect this country would come to job "freezing."

However, he emphasized that the nation could not have war workers migrating and going to less essential jobs because of the pull of higher wages.

"One of the ways of preventing this," he said, in an interview, "is to pay them a wage to keep them on the job."

"Wages may have to be increased in those war occupations where men are leaving. If wages are higher in one essential industry, they may have to be increased in another to hold the men there."

Mr. Lund pointed out that as the labor market became tighter, manpower became more important, and the problem of keeping men on their jobs more urgent.

However, men don't leave one good job unless a change is highly advantageous, he noted, as they are not inclined to move from their community unless the better pay is very much more.

Presumably, also, after awhile an adjustment in wages between the war industries could be expected.

Mr. Lund cited this question of manpower as furnishing a factor in the wage situation additional to the cost of living.

The recent formula for wage stabilization adopted by the War Production Board in its "little steel" decision Mr. Lund said could be applied in many cases. "In little steel" the board ruled that a 15 per cent increase in wages from January of 1941 to May of 1942 was sufficient to meet the rise in cost of living during the period, and yesterday denied an increase to workers in a large company on that ground.

However, Mr. Lund did not feel that the 15 per cent formula could be applied in all cases, by any means, and said he was sure that the War Labor Board recognized that fact and would not be inflexible in the application of the formula.

"The manpower factor must be taken into account," he added. "Men must be paid a high enough wage to keep them on the war production jobs. You can't slavishly follow a formula on wages. All factors must be considered. If 15 per cent is not enough in a war industry, more must be paid."

Mr. Lund declared himself against "freezing" wages. He said there was a big fied for collective bargaining and when a wage dispute could not be settled by collective bargaining, it would have to go to the WLB. Collective bargaining, he said, must be retained.

In his address the top labor man in the WPB told the convention that labor was being consulted and its assistance sought in the solution of the major problems that are involved in fighting the war on the home and industrial fronts. He said this labor consultation and an adequate labor representation in the formulation of policies was "one of the most important things happening today."

He predicted that the pattern of labor-management co-operation growing out of the labor-management committees set up by the WPB would make a great advance toward harmonious relationships on a permanent basis.

"I feel very strongly," he concluded, "that labor and Government through this (the WPB) and other agencies have set up a partnership of historic importance."

William B. Grogan of New York, Deputy Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, counseled organized labor today to dramatize to the American public the great fact of labor as a war producer. He declared the public should be helped to recognize more fully the workers who are making possible the tremendous war production drive.

South Shore Cut in Fares Is Reported

In a co-operative effort with local housing agencies to obtain housing materials for both Hull and Pemberton, the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company was reported today to have agreed to reduce fares between Hingham and the Fore River shipyards to 10 cents, thus bringing Hull and Pemberton within the specified 20-cent limit required of a defense area.

The agreement was announced during a legislative hearing in the State House by E. J. McEwan, consultant for the National Housing Agency. Previously Trustees of the railway and authorities in Washington had refused to designate Hull and Pemberton as being in a defense area despite their proximity to the Fore River shipyards. A 20-cent fare zone from a major defense plant is one of the major gauges of a defense district.

Heretofore, the fare from Fore River to Pemberton or Hull has been 35 cents.

Transportation from Fore River to Hingham is controlled by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, while lines beyond Hingham to Pemberton and Hull are under control of the Nantasket Transportation Company. A monthly book of 50 tickets for $5 is obtained for commuting purposes between Hingham and Hull or Pemberton.

Thus establishment of a 10-cent zone by the Eastern lines from Hingham into Fore River would reduce commuting costs to Hull and Pemberton to 20 cents.

Weavers Strike Termed Selfish

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—A charge that "selfish interests in the C. I. O. seem to come before the manufacture of goods necessary in winning the war" was made today by President Charles Mullen of the Loomfixers Union, American Federation of Labor, as a strike of 100 weavers at the Arkwright Mills continued.

Declination of 100 Congress of Industrial Organizations weavers to accept the Company's invitation to return to work yesterday kept 1,000 others idle. The strikers walked out in protest against the employment of two Federation of Labor weavers.

Auto Salvaging By Hub Police

Boston police have been enlisted in the salvage work of locating and assisting in moving unusable automobiles to wreckers' yards, it was announced today by the conservation division of the War Production Board in Boston.

The offer of co-operation from the police department was disclosed through a letter to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty from Herbert J. Denner, regional conservation head.

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Government Review Is Urged On Proposed Wage Increases

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—To accomplish wage stabilization, the War Labor Board advises Government review and approval of all general wage increases.

The WLB expressed this opinion yesterday in refusing a general pay raise to 2,750 General Cable Company employees in New Jersey after applying its wage stabilization formula.

Dean Wayne L. Morse, who wrote the opinion, declared the Board's formula could not bring wage stabilization if limited to wage disputes coming before WLB for final determination.

"If wage stabilization is to be accomplished," he said, "the terminal limits set forth in the formula must be applied universally and uniformly to so-called voluntary wage increase. In order to accomplish such an end, it would appear necessary to require Government review and approval of all general wage increases.

"The inflationary effects of a race between prices and wages cannot be stopped in the absence of a Governmental check upon wage increases as well as those which arise from wage demands in disputed cases."

A 10-cents-an-hour increase was asked by the American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for employees in the Bayonne and Perth Amboy plants of General Cable. A three-cents-an-hour increase was voted by the Board for night shift workers instead of five cents asked by the Union.

Mr. Morse said existing minimum rates for employees at the Bayonne Plant were 78 cents an hour for men and 60 cents for women. At the Perth Amboy Plant the scale is 72 cents for men and 54 cents for women. The rates, the Board held, were not substandard.

The formula rejects a proposed wage increase if, between Jan. 1, 1941, and May, 1942, employees received pay raises amounting to 15 per cent above their Jan. 1, 1941 wage.

Pelley to Ask New Trial After Sedition Conviction

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, convicted on 11 counts of criminal sedition and conspiracy and facing a possible maximum sentence of 220 years in prison, based his hopes for freedom today on a new trial.

Should he escape sentence on his conviction here, however, he is under sentence in North Carolina to serve two to three years for violating that State's securities laws. The sentence was passed and suspended in 1935 after Mr. Pelley's conviction in Buncombe County (Asheville), but on June 24 the North Carolina State Supreme Court ordered the suspended sentence put into effect. Mr. Pelley also was indicted recently at Washington on a sedition charge.

A motion for a new trial will be filed within three days. Defense Attorney Floyd Christian said, and if it is denied, the case will be appealed promptly to the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals in Chicago.

Two Associates Convicted

The man who once headed the Silver Shirts of America was convicted last night by a Federal Court jury which also convicted two business associates, Lawrence A. Brown and Miss Agnes Marian Henderson. Mr. Brown and Miss Henderson were found guilty on one count of conspiracy to commit sedition.

The three were officers of the Fellowship Press, a publihsing house at Noblesville, Ind., where Mr. Pelley's magazine, the Galilean, was printed once a week. The Government charged statements in the Galilean were made "willfully to cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, and refusal of duty (in United States military forces), and also to obstruct recruiting."

Mr. Pelley did not appear to be ruffled when the jury returned its verdict after three hours and 15 minutes of deliberation, although he faces possible sentences of 20 years, plus $10,000 fines, on each of the 11 counts.

Six Convictions

The special prosecutor in the case, Oscar R. Ewing of New York, said that with last night's convictions, the number of persons found guilty of violating the 1917 Sedition Act since Pearl Harbor rose to six.

Others convicted, he said, included two Los Angeles men, Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones, who were sentenced to four and five years imprisonment, respectively, for conspiracy to commit sedition.

Mr. Pelley was returned to the county jail after the verdict was read, being unable to post enough bond to cover a second sedition indictment in Washington. Mr. Brown and Miss Henderson were released under bond until next Wednesday, when Judge Robert E. Baltzell said he would pronounce sentence.

Habeas Corpus Writ Granted in Bronx Free Speech Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Friends of Moses Elisberg, salesman sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse in a "free speech" case, yesterday obtained a writ of habeas corpus demanding his release.

The writ said that Mr. Elisberg was arrested by Patrolman Roland W. Robbins while exercising "his prerogative of free speech" in commenting on the methods used in waging the war. The papers added that Mr. Elisberg was a veteran of the last war and charged his arrest was "solely on the ground that his accuser was not in sympathy with his views."

The patrolman testified that Mr. Elisberg, speaking loudly to another man in a Bronx park, had said: "Who is this President Roosevelt? We're losing this war. The President is only a man elected by the people. He's not a god. Who are these generals? They're only there because they knew the right somebodies."

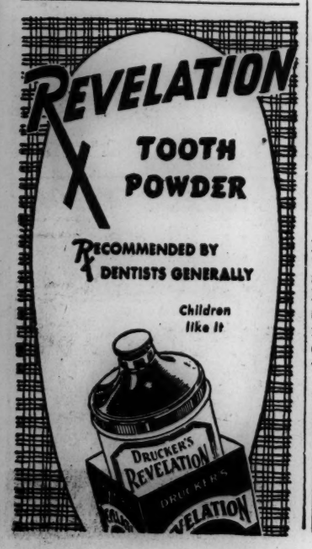
At a hearing before Magistrate Robert P. Levis, Mr. Elisberg said he had merely declared that "the President might have been mistaken in doing many things he had done in conduct of the war. I said most of the English Generals were appointed because of who they knew in the House of Lords. I did not criticize American Generals. I said we were losing the war because the British were leaving behind much of the equipment sent by this country."

Magistrate Levis found Mr. Elisberg guilty of disorderly conduct, said it was about time "Americans stopped this scandal-mongering," and sentenced him to the 30 days. The Magistrate also fined the defendant $5 on a charge of having an unmuzzled dog.

Recreation Planned For Cargo Seamen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Organization of the United Seaman's Service, to provide clubhouses for American merchant seamen in principal United States ports and certain foreign ports, was announced by Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

The Service will be headed by Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, and will be a nonprofit organization which will operate under a $5,000,000 fund contributed by shipbuilding companies, ship operators, maritime labor unions, and welfare sources, Admiral Land said.



Typewriter Output Curtailed by WPB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Manufacture of typewriters will be stopped Oct. 31 except for maximum production of 1,600 a month by the Woodstock Typewriter Corporation at Woodstock, Ill.

The curtailed production was ordered Tuesday by the War Production Board which also limited the manufacture by all companies between July 1 and Oct. 31 to 12.25 per cent of the total number of standard typewriters billed to customers last year.

The Woodstock production, WPB said, will be for Government use exclusively, and sizes and type of machines will be regulated periodically to meet special needs of the armed forces. Production of portable typewriters was shut off July 31.

FHA Rules Cause Housing Shortage

DENVER, Aug. 6 (AP)—More than 200 units of four Denver housing projects remain vacant in the face of an increasingly acute housing shortage because of stringent Federal Housing regulations.

Applications by thousands of construction workers, otherwise eligible as occupants for the 200 units, are being rejected, Ira E. Lute, General Manager of the Denver Housing Authority, said today, because their employers are not on a certified list of 50 Denver defense firms approved by Washington officials.

"At present, Federal Regulations permit us to rent units to defense workers making less than $2,600 annually in the employ of these 50 Denver firms," Mr. Lute said. "For some reason, we are not allowed to rent the units to construction workers employed on defense construction."

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Man to Hang Who Helped Nazi Escape

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP)—Max Stephan, first person in 148 years to be convicted of treason in the United States, was sentenced in Federal Court today to be hanged.

U. S. District Judge Arthur J. Tuttle directed that Stephan, German-born American citizen, be hanged on Nov. 13, 1942, within the walls of the Federal Detention Prison at Milan, Mich.

Stephan was convicted in Federal Court here of aiding the flight of a Nazi flier escaped from a Canadian concentration camp.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Tuttle said that since "the lives of millions of our boys will be taken in the course of this war, the Court should not be hesitant in taking the life of one traitor for the sake of the cause."

Judge Tuttle said, before he pronounced sentence that he asked himself, "Will the sentence of death be a greater deterrent than any other to 'fifth columnists' who also want to adhere to Germany?"

Only One Answer

"The Court sees only one answer," the Judge said. "It is the affirmative. Disloyal citizens know even better than the Court does that a prisoner sentenced to life is eligible to pardon after 15 years and also that after the war such prisoners usually are paroled or their sentences commuted."

Judge Tuttle said it was now impossible to impose a sentence that would "teach Max Stephan a lesson so he won't do it again."

He said, "There was nothing more that Stephan could have done in the way of helping Hans Peter Krug (the escaped pilot) get back to Germany."

The courtroom was packed as the first man convicted of treason since the famous "Whisky Rebellion" was brought before the Federal Judge for sentence.

Stephan, wearing the wrinkled gray suit in which he had sat through his trial four weeks ago, gave no evidence of emotion when he heard his fate pronounced.

Denies Guilt of Treason

When he was summoned before the bench, he rose quickly and came forward. Asked whether he had anything to say, the convicted traitor, in guttural tones, asserted: "All I have to say is that I am not guilty of treason. That is all."

When the Judge read off the sentence that gives Stephan only a little more than three months to live, a hush descended on the courtroom. There was no demonstration.

At Lansing, Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan said that he would make no move to intervene in the sentence meted out to Stephan, Michigan law does not provide for capital punishment, and in 1938, when Anthony Chebatoris was hanged by the Federal Government for violation of the National Bank Robbery Act. Frank Murphy, then Governor of Michigan, contended that the hanging should take place in some other State.

"If Stephan has got to die, Michigan soil is no different than any other," Van Wagoner said today.

Would Do It Again

The Detroit restaurateur who boasted that his love for the Fatherland was stronger than that for his adopted country was found guilty July 2 by a Federal Court Jury of aiding a Nazi Air Force prisoner of war who fled from a Canadian concentration camp.

"Although I have become an American citizen," he once said, "my blood is German. I am not sorry for what I have done and I would do it again."

Boy Leads New York 'Philharmonic'

Wide World

Rehearses for Lewisohn Stadium Debut

At 12 years Lorin Maazel of Pittsburgh, Pa., conducts the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in practice for his first concert as a conductor at the Lewisohn open-air music center.

Youngster Leads Musicians In 'Figaro' From Memory

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—A boy from Pittsburgh stayed up way past his bedtime last night to conduct the venerable Philharmonic-Symphony Society before about 8,500 cheering patrons.

The boy was Lorin Maazel and he was making his debut before a Manhattan audience at Lewisohn Stadium, which is concluding its twenty-fifth season next week.

Last night he conducted without score, not as a stunt, his mother insists, but because to his young mind "learning by heart" comes easy, and it works out better that way.

He was dressed in a light coat and long trousers and wore a sport shirt with the collar outside his coat.

The program included the overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," the Fifth Beethoven Symphony, Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" suite and the same composer's "Marche Slav."

Off stage, Lorin is much like other boys. He goes to public school, plays afternoons, and lately has conceived a great desire for tree climbing. But when it is time to work with Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, his teacher, he works like a trouper.

American Prisoners In Japan Getting Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The American Red Cross reported yesterday that "substantial" relief for American prisoners held by the Japanese now was en route to Japan.

Chairman Norman H. Davis said negotiations also weer under way leading to the dispatch of additional relief ships. Supplies sent on the relief ship Gripsholm included 20,000 war food parcels, clothing, medicines and other items.

Mr. Davis said an additional cargo of supplies had been assembled and the Red Cross was ready to dispatch relief ships "as soon as safe conduct can be obtained" from the Japanese Government.

Mrs. Roosevelt Repudiates Radical Wing of Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, today placed herself on record in repudiation of the American Communist movement and the Left-Wing of the American Labor Party, which is charged with being Communist controlled.

Mrs. Roosevelt's stand was taken in a letter dated Aug. 3 to Eugene P. Connolly, Secretary of the New York County Committee of the Labor Party and a Left-Wing leader, made public here today. Copies of the letter were sent to Luigi Antonini and Alex Rose, State Chairman and Secretary of the Party, respectively. Her letter followed charges by the Right-Wing leaders that, on the basis of a letter previously written by her to Mr. Connolly supporting the New York County Committee policy of backing congressional candidates who were "earnestly supporting the war," Left-Wingers were using her name in the present Labor Party primary campaign.

"I am very much surprised to find that you have used my letter which I wrote about a statement I thought the American Labor Party as a whole had made, not only in connection with that statement, but in a leaflet that is being used in the present primary campaign," Mrs. Roosevelt said in her letter to Mr. Connolly. "I wish to take no part in this campaign. Your 'Progressive Committee,' so called, has people running against candidates nominated by what I suppose you would call the Right Wing of the American Labor Party.

"As you must realize, I am, and always have been, much more in sympathy with the stand of the American Labor Party as represented by what I consider is the real leadership under Mr. Antonini as State Chairman. Their stand on foreign affairs has always been my own, and I do not think there would be any doubt in the minds of the Left Wing group that, while I indorsed the statement which the entire party, I imagined, would be united on still, I was certainly not indorsing primary candidates in opposition to what I consider the regular American Labor Party, when I am not even a member of this party.

"I have no illusions whatsoever as to the stand which the American Communist Party has taken in American affairs. I admire Russia and the marvelous fight which Russia is putting up. Russia has a right to the kind of government that Russians desire to have, but I do not wish to be controlled in this country by an American group that, in turn, is controlled by Russia and Russia's interests

"There are many things, naturally on which all groups agree. I should like to see labor people united, because it would add to their strength, but they cannot be united politically with people who act under the dictates and in the interest of another nation.

"I am writing you this because I do not wish to to use my name or my letter again in any publication whatsoever."

The Right Wing leaders of the Party hailed Mrs. Roosevelt's letter as a repudiation of the Left Wing that would help swing the primary election to the conservative element in the Party.

Mr. Connolly indicated, however, that his Left Wing faction had used Mrs. Roosevelt's original letter not for the interests of his group, but in an attempt to bring about national unity.

Meanwhile Thomas J. Curran, New York County Republican Chairman, in a letter to A. Charles Mucciolo, candidate for the Republican nomination in the Twentieth Congressional District, charged that Representative Vito Marcantonio, Left-Wing Labor Party candidate, was "opportunistic and demagogic" and "should be running on the Communist Ticket alone."

War May Cause Revival Of Christmas—in Arizona

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 6 (AP)—Christmas may return to Arizona.

The Bureau of Mines reports that the copper mine which formerly supported the small Post Office of Christmas may be reopened, to help supply the nation's wartime needs. If the mine prospers, the Post Office, once the nation's favorite mailing spot for Christmas cards, will probably be revived.

—A SUMMER SECRET!—

Iced Postum

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Successful Letter Writing: Nonstop Sentence Derbies

Fifth of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I am amazed," writes an executive of a large life insurance company, "at the length to which I frequently go in some of my nonstop sentence derbies. Thanks for pulling me over to the curb."

It is the experienced letter writer who needs to watch the length of his sentences. He knows his subject and his ideas flow quickly. Before he realizes it, he has run into a long sentence something like this:

One Sentence—Whew!

"On your returned goods statement of July 30 you mentioned that you were returning one bolt of cotton goods which we did not find in the shipment that you returned, but our inspector did receive one carton of chewing gum which is not our stock and we assume it was sent to us in error and ask that you give us disposition so that this can be straightened out."

See what a vast improvement occurs when that passage is broken up into sentences of reasonable length:

Four Sentences—Much Clearer

"On your returned goods statement of July 30 you mentioned that you were returning one bolt of cotton goods. We did no find this, but our inspector did receive one carton of chewing gum. This is not our stock and we assume it was sent to us in error. Will you please give us disposition so that this can be straightened out?"

Good sentence structure will enable you to subordinate unfavorable news and properly emphasize that which is pleasing to the reader. Here is an example: "Although we cannot ship your order Aug. 5, as you have instructed, we can send it during the week following." Notice that the words which follow the introductory word "although" are subordinated. They lead into the important thought "we can."

A current weakness in business letters is to dictate sentences which are not complete. Every sentence needs a subject and a predicate. In "Your order has been shipped," "order" is the subject and "has been shipped," the predicate. The subject is the name of a person, place, thing, idea, or action. The predicate tells what happens to the subject.

Fairly Short Paragraphs

What is the matter with this sentence? "Have received your shipment." It has no subject, "We have received your shipment." What is missing in the following: "Replying to your letter of Aug. 20"? That is merely a fragment of a sentence. It has neither a subject nor a predicate. The most effective way to avoid that mistake is to use a star opening: "We are glad to comply with your letter of Aug. 20," or "Thank you for your letter of Aug. 20," or another that fits the case.

Compare a page of solid printed matter in a book with a page of conversation. Which looks more inviting? Which does the average reader turn to with enlivened interest? One reason he turns to the page of conversation is that it is broken into easy bits for his visual and mental consumption. In business letters, the physical appearance of the letter is very important. Therefore use reasonably short paragraphs.

When the logical completion of a paragraph would involve 10, 15, 20 or more typewritten lines, break that paragraph at the most convenient place after about six or eight lines have been typed. If necessary, break it again.

"Should the correspondent dictate paragraphs, or should he leave this to the secretary?" Some letter writers are "paragraph conscious." They like to dictate their paragraphs. Others prefer to leave this to the discretion of the stenographer. If paragraphing is dictated, it is generally wise that the stenographer follow it carefully, according to the wishes of the correspondent. If paragraphing is not dictated, the duty then falls to her to set up the letter in a way that is clear, inviting, and correct.

Build Good Will

Fortunately business letter writing is informal writing. Its aim is to get action, to make thought clear at a glance, to build good will. Under our busy conditions, it usually has to accomplish its purpose in a relatively short time.

Use reasonably short sentences for all letters. Occasional extremely short sentences are effective in sales letters. They are forceful. Longer sentences are more soothing and are better adapted to credit, collection, and adjustment correspondence to avoid an abrupt effect. For the best results, vary the length of sentences.

Use reasonably short paragraphs. As a rule, avoid a series of paragraphs of only one line each. Also avoid very long paragraphs of more than six or eight lines.

Make your letter a "chain" of clear sentences and attractive paragraphs logically linked to each other.

Number 7 will run tomorrow in the News columns.

GRISTEDE'S
BON VOYAGE SHOP
Gift & Fruit Baskets Our Specialty
SAUCES
Escoffier Diable, 10 oz. bot., $1.29
Escoffier Robert, 10 oz. bot., $1.29
Pickapeppa ..... 5 oz. bot., 49c
Major Grey's Chutney, 17 oz. bot., $1.15
Consult Phone Directory for Your Local Gristede Store
12 VANDERBILT AVE. . MU 2-8900
NEW YORK

IF YOU PLAN TO GO BY TRAIN

please read this first

"It may be that in certain parts of the country there will be less congestion of passenger travel than in others. Therefore, those planning trips should consult agents in advance as to prospects for travel over the lines which they contemplate using. Travelers cannot count on normal service, for delays, crowding, and scarcity of accommodations will occur as a result of heavy travel, and on some lines more than on others. Those who travel must expect and be ready to endure such discomforts."

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Director, Office of Defense Transportation

A year ago all you had to do was step up to a ticket window and call for a ticket and accommodations.

Now railroads are moving troops, handling a tremendous war-business traffic and essential travel diverted from other forms of restricted transportation.

Therefore, if you plan to travel, here are helpful suggestions which not only will save you time and make your trip more pleasant, but also will assist us in doing our wartime job.

Begin your trip the middle of the week. Travel is lighter Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Then you can get better Pullman accommodations, enjoy more room in coaches—avoid heavy week-end travel.

Buy Pullman tickets in advance. And the farther ahead the better. Please remember, demand is heavy. If your plans change, cancel "space" promptly. Chances are somebody is waiting for the accommodation you release.

Purchase round-trip tickets. Cut in half the time standing in line before a ticket window. Make your travel arrangements ONE transaction. Save money too, as on distance trips the round-trip rate is lower.

Get all information at one time. Telephone and desk information services are extremely busy. Find out all you wish to know on your first call—save yourself time, avoid delays.

Travel light. Take aboard only the bag you will need on the train. Your other luggage can be checked through to destination—150 pounds free usually on full-fare tickets. This makes more room aboard for you and fellow passengers.

Pennsylvania Railroad

SERVING THE NATION

BUY U. S. WAR SAVINGS BONDS & STAMPS

Art Exhibitions; Radio; Dance—Easy Way to Answers in Deep Mathematics

French Fountain of Bronze Acquired by Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The French fountain of bronze which has recently been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a distinguished accession, attributed to the French sculptor of the sixteenth century, Germain Pilon.

We are supplied in some measure with specimens of sculpture of earlier and later epochs. This fountain reveals the strong influence which came to France from Renaissance Italy. The art of sculpture had drifted from its earlier attachment to religious edifices. In sixteenth century France under the patronage of a discerning court, artists were engaged to make painted decorations for palaces and sculptures for ornamenting the grandiose gardens. Sculptures harmonized with surrounding architecture and acquired the grace and finesse and sophistication typical of the times.

The bronze fountain at our Museum is without documentation and its attribution derives entirely from internal artistic evidence. It was formerly attributed to the more eminent Jean Goujon, who promoted the Italianate fashion in France in the sixteenth century. Pilon worked under the supervision of Primaticcio who had supervised the decoration in the palace of Francis I at Fontainbleau. While the Italian modes based upon the antique were favored, something peculiarly French characterizes the sculptures of this group. The fountain consists of an ornate basin supported by three reclining nymphs. Their undraped figures are gracefully posed, forming a beautiful pattern of rhythmical contours. While the sculptor modeled with regard for naturalistic details, he managed to regulate the flow of lines, the contrasts and accents and oppositions in accordance with the requirements of an abstract pattern. The Pilon fountain reveals the sculptor employing the human figure as an agent to functional design. Youthfulness and vigor are expressed and if a note of artificiality is discernable, it is because that was an epoch of formal graces and artifice.

Leinsdorf for Guest Conductor

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Emanuel Vardi, violist, will play the following selections on "Recital Period": "Novelette," by Leo Russoto; "Nocturne Appassionato," by Gleb Yellin, and "Piece in Popular Style and Waltz," by Alan Shulman, BLUE-WHDH, 3:45 p. m.

Erich Leinsdorf will conduct "Sinfonietta" for the next three weeks, during Alfred Wallenstein's vacation. Under his direction the orchestra will play "Pavane" and "March" from the Couperin-Strauss "Dance Suite," and Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Frederick Johnson, organist, plays the third of a series of organ recitals from the Church of the Advent in Boston. Tonight's program is Bach's Fantasie in G minor; Clérambault's "Basse de Cromorne"; de Grigny's "Recit de Tierce"; Loeillet's Aria; Titcomb's Improvisation; and Widor's Toccata, WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

"The Role of the Press in Wartime" is the subject of "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Speakers are Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa, and Assistant Director for domestic operations of the Office of War Information; Palmer Hoyt, of the Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Sol Lewis of the Lynden Tribune, Lynden, Washington, and Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

Major-General Lewis Hyde Brereton, Commander of the United States Air Forces in the Middle East, speaking from Cairo, is guest on News Dramatization, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Dafora at Jacob's Pillow

Primitive and pre-classical sources of the American dance will be shown at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival this week in the four performances scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons at 5 and Saturday evening at 9, with the unexpected added attraction of Private Barton Mumaw and Private Jess Meeker, on leave. Pvt. Mumaw will do the "Dyak Spear Dance," "Fetish" and "God of Lightning" from the Shawn repertoire. Pvt. Meeker will play some of his own compositions as piano accompanist.

Other guest artists scheduled are Asadata Dafora, of Sierra Leone, West Africa, composer, librettist and director of the celebrated dancer known to New York theater duced in New York some years ago; and Randolph Sawyer, Negro dances known to New York theater audiences and also as a model for the statue in memory of James Weldon Johnson in Central Park.

The American Indian will be represented by Ted Shawn in his famous "Thunder Bird," and the Jacob's Pillow Dancers in a "Hopi Indian Grinding Song" and "Basket Dance."

In contrast to these primitive rhythms and subjects with their jungle drums and tom-toms will be the stately Eighteenth-Century Court Dances to the gentler music of Handel, Bach and Lully, by Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara, who have specialized in these forms.

Peterich

Solvei Wiberg

Who is playing Erna in "Letters to Lucerne" with the Peterboro Players, Peterboro, N. H., this week.

Sabbatical Miscellany

The seventh (July) issue of Dance Index takes temporary leave of the learned monograph on the history or analysis of dance in relation to the American field for a miscellany that embraces larger territory.

The cover is composed of a reprinted letter by G. Bernard Shaw on "Ballet for the Troops on Leave," with an argument for exempting the irreplaceable male dancers from military service as key men of the arts, just as key men of the mechanical trades are exempted. The Foreword is by John Martin of the New York Times, acting as guest editorial writer. And the contents are comprised of a Colloquy between Lycinus and Crato, by Lucian of the second century; a discussion of the art of Mei Lan-fang, by A. Hyatt Mayor; of the Russian Ballet, by Gordon Craig; of Balanchine as Musician-Choregrapher, by B. H. Haggin, and of "Music and Dancing in Nature," by W. H. Hudson. There are several illustrations.

As Mr. Martin says, the issue is "vivacious, informative, controversial, and altogether delightful."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Just Simple Stroke of Pencil And Chart Solves Problem

It's launching ships, firing guns, building machines. Yet it's only a straight line.

A straight line drawn between two scales, or equations. But wherever that line flashes across a third scale, or equation, in the center, it sizzles with the power of a high-tension wire.

For it discloses in an instant, with this one simple stroke, the solution to complicated mathematical problems.

A pencil speeds across a piece of paper and a ship is launched into the battle of the Atlantic. All because engineers have determined, by this simple method, the speed with which that ship will slide down the ways, as it relates to the weight of the ship and the resistance of chains which hold it back.

On the battlefront, artillery fire scores a bull's-eye and an enemy bridgehead is blown to dust. Because artillery fire may be directed and re-directed by the swift stroke of the pencil. Because the range of the projectile is calculated according to the size of the charge and the weight of the projectile.

American tanks spurt fire on the roaring Russian battlefront. All because the man behind the man behind the machine is the man with a pencil. Because precision instruments make precise parts and precise parts make machines.

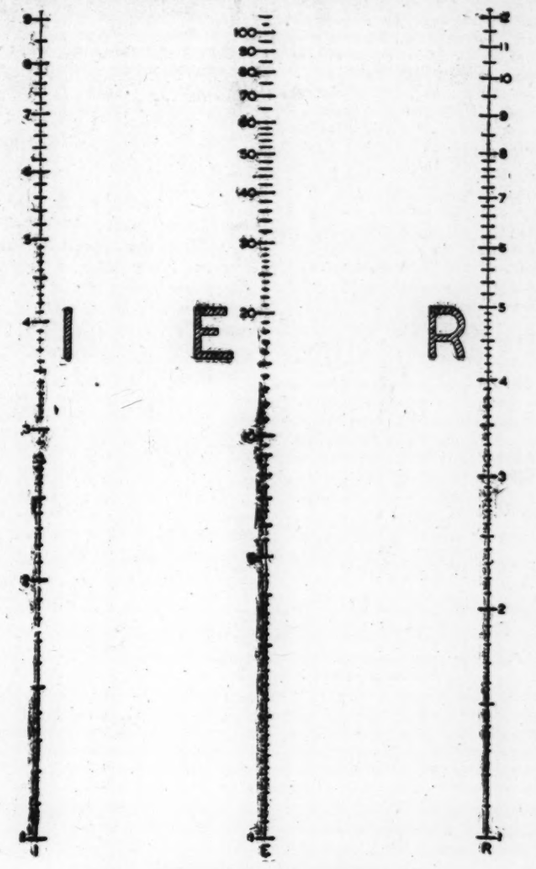
And the secret of it all is the nomographic chart. It is used by draftsmen in industry, yet its principle is so simple it may be devised to help Johnny with his homework.

Most of us are in Johnny's class. So let's take a simple one, such as this: E equals I. R. Three scales are drawn dealing with the three quantities of I and E and R. E, of course, being the center scale.

If you want to multiply any number in I by any number in R, draw a straight line between those two numbers, and your exact answer may be found in an instant right where your straight line cuts across the E scale.

Actually the mathematician has no patent or option on this technique. The Boston Center for Adult Education has found that many persons of limited mathematical ability, as well as those who seek to apply their skill to the complicated problem of industry, enjoy creating charts for use on their own problems—or even just for the fun of seeing them work.

The leader of this group at the Center is Douglas P. Adams, who has used the subject extensively at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It's amazing, he says, how many people join this class just because they like figures. While, of course, many others take it because they are specializing for a particular job in industry or in the armed forces.



A Nomographic Chart

This is one of the simplest of nomographic charts: E equals I. R. If you want to multiply any number in the I scale, for instance, by any number in the R scale, the exact answer may be found right where the straight line cuts across the center scale of E. These nomographic charts are speeding the war against the Axis by cutting to a fraction the time required to solve complicated mathematical problems.

All Vermont Will Go Black In Test Between Aug. 8-15

Vermont will stage "the nation's biggest" surprise statewide blackout test some time between Aug. 8 and Aug. 15, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, announced today.

The Green Mountain State, covering 9,278 square miles, will disappear under a blanket of darkness as moose-call horns, rocket guns, and locomotive "tires" struck hammer blows sound the alarm in some rural sections.

Vermont's blackout will be the third in New England, since Connecticut and Rhode Island have previously had such tests.

More than 25,000 members of the State ARP services are expected to report for duty when the Green 1 signal is flashed. One out of every 15 Vermont residents is connected with the defense organization, according to Mr. Loughlin.

Planes carrying official observers, including Gov. William H. Wills and Albert A. Cree, Executive Vice-Chairman of the State Council, will fly over the State during the test, it is announced.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
Guatemala — 9:00 p. m. — "Intermezzo." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m. —American Soldiers Calling Home. VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7.
London—10.55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; "Catching the 5:05."
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

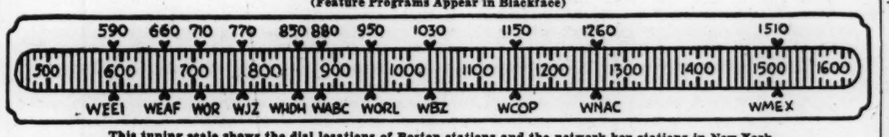
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Elton Lewis Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Johnny Richard's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta": Erich Leinsdorf.
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Chateau Hogan" — Comedy; Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 7
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15	News Reports ...	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	delphia Athletics base-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	News; "Men of Sea" ...	'Pepper Young's Family'	ball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	Jobs for Victory....	Recital Period	'Right to Happiness"..	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	Dal Castillo: "The	News Service	"Backstage Wife': sketch	delphia Athletics base-	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	Composers' Album .	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	ball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Phila-	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	delphia Athletics game.	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Kenneth Wilson: organ..	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	lies: music; songs.	"Sea-Hound": drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	"Follies"; "Post" ..	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs....	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music..	O'Brien & O'Leary, songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comment ...	War Headlines; Sports..	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports Comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	News: War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports: Music .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller Or..	'Mr. Keen": sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"...	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	'Maudie's Diary":	Dramatization	"How'm I Doing?": Bob	"Confidentially Yours".	"Excursions in Science"
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines....	Hawk's Quiz Show....	Johnny Richards' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00	"Thirty Minutes to	Earl Godwin, News.....	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta": Erich	Musical program .....
8:15	Play": music; talk	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Willson's Orchestra	Leinsdorf, conductor	Civilian Defense; Music
8:30	'Death Valley Days'	Organ Recital by Fred-	Roy Shield & Co.; Din-	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	"Songs of the Range" ..
8:45	'Death Valley'; News	erick Johnson	ning Sisters, songs	Howard-Sheldon; quiz.	"Dreamland Four" .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"The Role of the Press	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album": records..
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	in Wartime"	Borge; Col. D. M. Ran-	"Chateau Hogan": com-	Classical Album .....
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Town Meeting; Streater	dall; orchestra; songs.	edy; orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00	"The First Line"..	Morgan Beatty, comment	Rudy Vallee: "Mrs. Up-	Network Sports	News report .....
10:15	"The First Line"..	Tommy Dorsey's Treas-	pington"; orchestra ..	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	'Flying Doughboys'	ury Show: Orchestra..	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Count Basie' Orchestra.
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad.	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; Music ..	News Service	Music You Want.....	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	Chuck Foster's Orch....	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Music: Orchestra..	Dance orchestra	News Service	Chuck Foster's Orch....	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ; "Home Study"..	.....
7:15	Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta": music	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Musical	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	News Service .....
8:15	Shopping talk	Roundup	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands..	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Post Exchange .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Harry Owen's Orch..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"...	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Symphonette	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:41	"Thus We Live"....	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music.....	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	Recorded BBC News....	Farm and Home News..
10:15	American Stories ..	Helen Hiett, News.....	"Bachelor's Children"..	"Sing and Swing Shop".	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"..	Betty Pierce, talk.....	"Help Mate": drama...	Organ Recital	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	"Food Fair"	Morning Serenade	Meet the Band.....	Treasury Star Parade..	Marie Mason .....
11:00	Clar-Lu-'n'-Em	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	New England Cupboard..	Talk; "Tin Salvage"...
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"String Time"	"Against the Storm"....	Yankee House Party: va-	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny": sk..	Lanny & Ginger, songs..	"David Harum": sketch.	riety; orchestra	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum..	Boake Carter, News....	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz...	"Judy and Jane": sketch	Organ Recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies.
12:30	"Melody Parade" ..	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense; Talk; Music..	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music....	Terrace Room Ensemble..	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Treasury Star Parade..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	"Summer Serenade"	Sketches in Melody....	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Organ Recital .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Summer Serenade"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Langworth Concert Or.
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"..	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Lonely Women": sketch	Sports; News	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light: drama..	Chamber Music: Un.	Jean Harper, songs....
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	Hymn Recital	So. Calif. Music School	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15	Ma Marble, news...	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30	News; Hollywood ...	News; "Men of Sea" ...	'Pepper Young's Family'	"Shady Valley Folks"..	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45	'Swing Time"; Talk	15 Min. from Broadway	'Right to Happiness"..	"Shady Valley Folks"..	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, News.	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15	Victory at Home...	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	Music; Organ	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30	Exploring Space ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15	lies: music; songs..	"Sea-Hound": drama	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:30	Follies; "Post" ..	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs.....	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	O'Brien-O'Leary, songs.	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk....
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News...	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	U. S. Treasury Program	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory.....
7:15	"Dear John"; sk...	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk.	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	Report to Nation..	"The Lone Ranger"	Neighborh'd Call: drama	"Red Ryder"; drama....	Music from "Pinafore".
7:45	Melody Weavers	western drama	H. V. Kaltenborn.....	"Red Ryder"; drama....	Treasury Parade .....
8:00	Lewisohn Stadium	Earl Godwin, News.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"..	Opera in English.....
8:15	Concert; N. Y. Phil-	Gibbs & Finney: comedy	Graham; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Defense; Music .....
8:30	harmonic Symph-	"Those Good Old Days":	"Information Please!":	'Songs for Marching	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45	ony; News	popular variety	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Men": orchestra; chorus	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00	"Playhouse": Ray	Academy Award: drama	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra .	Academy Award: drama	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs....	Party: Louise Massey;	"Doube or Nothing":	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	Boy": serial	Little Show: T. Straeter	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz, with guests.....	"Classical Album" .....
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	'People Are Funny":	"17th Divis'n on Parade"	News reports .....
10:15	Ross; Connee Bos-	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests....	Band; Songs; Speaker..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	Men, Machines, Victory.	"Tent Show Tonight":	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
10:45	Shriner; Orchestra	News Here and Abroad..	melodrama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.
11:00	News; Sports	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sam Donahue's Orch....
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed-	News Service	Music You Want.....	Carl Ravazza's Orch....	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	wards' Or.; Mas-	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....
11:45	ter Works of Music	B. Franklin's Orchestra	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News.....

Kelly Indorsed By Feeney For Governorship

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, today began gathering to his standard his first support from Boston officialdom.

Representative Michael P. Feeney of Hyde Park, Secretary of the Boston Democratic City Committee, erstwhile supporter of Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General, indorsed Mr. Kelly for the gubernatorial nomination.

He urged Democrats to unite on Kelly as the outstanding Democratic candidate for Governor. Referring to the former Lieutenant-Governor's defeat of Leverett Saltonstall in 1936, Mr. Feeney paraphrased, "Kelly did it before and Kelly can do it again."

The Representative promised that Kelly will "resurrect humane government" on Beacon Hill.

Hotel Asks Permit Of Reorganization

In a petition filed in the United States District Court yesterday, the Carlton Hotel, Inc., 645 Beacon St., Boston, seeks authority to reorganize under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act. The action was authorized by vote of the Board of Directors at a meeting July 29, according to the petition.

Morel L. Peterson, President of the Corporation, signed the petition. A balance sheet as of June 1 submitted to the Court showed assets and liabilities totaling $376,702 each. Assets include building and equipment, $360,000; accounts receivable and rentals, $3,342; and liquor inventory $2,229.

Liabilities include accounts payable $19,544; notes payable $10,675; and real estate first mortgage $323,000. The debtor has an innholder's license.

Took 'Bonus' Too Literally

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—Told that the No. 7 coupon of her sugar rationing book represented a "bonus" of two extra pounds of sugar, one woman here took the word literally, and wound up at her rationing board demanding clarification.

"Isn't the No. 7 coupon a bonus?" she asked.

"It is, madam," a Board member replied.

"Well," she said, "the storekeeper made me pay for it."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 359 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., Thursday, Aug. 6, 8:45 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Greenfield — Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Week August 17-22, inc., 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays, 8 p. m., WKNE, 1390kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Wednesday, September 30, 7:15 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, Monday, Aug. 31, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WRUL and WRUW (shortwave), 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesdays of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City — First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Aug. 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WURL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 17.75mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theater

Colonial — "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chaizell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge — "Quiet Wedding," by Esther McCracken. Starring Wendy Barrie. 8:40.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
Overture to the Opera.
"The Marriage of Figaro" ..... Mozart
Symphony No. 3, in E-flat major, Op. 55
("Eroica") ..... Beethoven
First two movements
I. Allegro con brio
II. Marcia funebre—Adagio assai
Overture to the Opera.
"The Secret of Suzanne," Wolf-Ferrari
"España" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Two Latvian Dances ..... Kalnins
"Roses from the South," Waltzes, J. Strauss
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka, J. Strauss

Films in Boston

Exeter—"U-Boat," Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Twin Beds," Joan Bennett, George Brent. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Fenway — "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 1:35, 4:50, 8.
Fine Arts—"Wings of Victory." 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Musical Story." 1, 4:30, 7:50. "Heroic Sevastopol." 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Keith Memorial—"Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 8:57 a. m., 12:48, 2:39, 6:30, 9:21. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. 10:59 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:23.
Kenmore—"Gentleman at Heart." Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "Jungle Book," Sabu. 2:35, 6, 9:35.
Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All." Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.
Modern—"The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.
Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45 7:15, 10.
Paramount—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Night in New Orleans," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20

Echoes of 'Cox Case' Linger in Connecticut as Highway Chief Returns to Desk

Group Formed In Support Of Birth Control

Support for the so-called birth-control bill and opposition to liquor licenses were indicated today as two committees filed papers with the office of Frederic W. Cook, Massachusetts Secretary of State.

Seeking acceptance by the voters of the birth-control referendum on next November's ballot, a Mothers' Health Committee has been formed with Walter A. Barrows of Wellesley as chairman. Other members include Samuel Vaughan, Beverly Farms; Lorraine Leeson Campbell, Boston; Dr. Ira M. Dixson, Stockbridge; Bancroft Beatley, Belmont, and Sidney M. Williams, Wellesley.

According to the Committee, it is organized "to propose, sponsor, and urge the enactment of laws aimed to protect the life and health of married women and to urge the acceptance by the voters of the Commonwealth at the next State election of a measure proposed by initiative and referendum entitled: 'An Act to allow physicians to provide medical contraceptive care to married persons for the protection of life or health.'"

"No" majorities on liquor-license questions on the next ballot are sought by the Massachusetts No-License Committee. Courtenay Guild of Boston is Chairman.

Also filed with the Secretary of State are papers for the Massachusetts Home Defense Committee organized to work and vote for no licenses and other "better-government" measures. Mrs. Gladys L. Crouse of East Lynn is Chairman.

Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has filed papers for a C. I. O. Win-the War Elections Committee. The C. I. O., which recently endorsed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall for re-election, has this committee to "support government policies which will speed our nation's victory over the Axis Powers and to help to elect to public office men who are wholeheartedly behind such policies."

Report on Changeover: More Miles on Crude Oil

BRISTOL, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—The gasoline shortage hasn't stumped Nathaniel Hastings—he's operating his automobile on crude oil.

Hastings reports that he's getting as much power and better mileage on the crude oil than he did with gasoline. He starts the car on gasoline in a small tank and then switches over to crude oil or kerosene in the regular tank.

By a Staff Photographer

These Recall a Slower-Paced Era

The tires may be thin and the gas may be running low, but a look-see around eastern New England discloses conditions favorable for the return of Old Dobbin. In less than three hours, a reporter and a photographer for The Christian Science Monitor found the things pictured above within 10 miles of the office. (1) Nearly every house before the days of motorcars had a carriage step like this; the tonier ones sported a monogram. (2) In Waltham M. J. Ham was busy at the anvil in a blacksmith shop started by his father. There were 15 blacksmiths when Mr. Ham began as an apprentice in 1912; today he is the only one left. Pictures 3, 4, 5 and 6 show some of the types of hitching posts still to be seen in Newton (7) Although many watering troughs have been removed or used as flower boxes, this ornate one in Newton Center Square stands by to serve the passing horse.

50 Mayors' Support Augments Oil 'Czar' Plan's Outlook

New England's demands for one-man control of the petroleum situation and extension of the rationing program to other parts of the country today stood enhanced by the support of Mayors from 50 cities.

The Mayors met in Boston yesterday under the chairmanship of Fiorello H. La Guardia, New York's Chief Executive.

In resolutions recognizing the importance of the two-pronged New England program, the Mayors notified President Roosevelt of their unanimous support of extending the rationed area and centralizing control over production, transportation and distribution of petroleum.

They already had the support of one of Massachusetts Senators and Majority Leader John W. McCormack, Representative from Boston. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R), is engaged in drafting legislation for a concentration of petroleum control in one man.

On the other hand, the temper of the gathering of municipal executives was indicated by the discussion on adoption of a resolution thanking Harold L. Ickes, and other Federal Petroleum authorities "for their activity, direction, co-operation and orders which have contributed to increase the supply of fuel oil to the East Coast."

Terming the Administration "nothing but bum" in the oil situation, Mayor John H. Corcoran described the latter as a "mess," and could see no reason to thank anyone for it. He was supported by John B. Atkinson, Cambridge City Manager. Mayor La Guardia insisted that Federal officials had been helpful and co-operative.

Representative McCormack said he had received a wire from Joseph B. Eastman, Co-ordinator of Defense Transportation assuring him of every aid to New England. The telegram was in answer to the Representative's suggested diversion of 7,500 additional tank cars to New England.

Gallon Request Stumps Rationer

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—A formal application for "one gallon of gasoline each six months" has stumped the local ration board.

The applicant is Clark Wesson, who has a thimble-sized gasoline engine for operating a model airplane.

Conceding that the quantity sought wouldn't interfere with the war effort, Board Chairman Michael J. O'Hara said no machinery existed for authorizing purchases of such small quantities.

He has sent a "what to do" message to Washington.

Maine to Use Stickers In Lieu of Auto Plates

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 6 (AP)—Secretary of State Harold I. Goss said yesterday that due to the scarcity of steel there would be no Maine motor vehicle registration plates in 1943.

Instead, windshield stickers of the decalcomania type will be substituted to validate the 1942 plates.

100 Plants Operate In New Program

New England today has 101 industrial plants operating under joint labor-management committees in attempts to accelerate war production, the Office of War Information in Boston announced.

At the same time, the OWI revealed that among the 10 most recent plants to adopt this system are the Bethlehem Steel Company, Inc. of Boston and the Bethlehem Steel Company, Fore River Yard Division, in Quincy. Other Massachusetts firms are the Hodgman Rubber Company, Framingham, and the Standard Electric Time Company, Springfield.

Three concerns have just installed such committees in Connecticut, two in Rhode Island and one at the United States Navy Yard, in Portsmouth, N. H. One of the Rhode Island production plants with a committee is at the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.

The committees provide for recognition of individual merit by awards to workers, seeking suggestions for improvement from workers and other methods of increasing production. Approximately 1,100 plants throughout the country have organized joint committees since Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, suggested the plan in March.

Athol Horse Fountain On

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP)—A main street horse fountain, dry for 20 years, was turned on last night by Selectman Frank W. Fuller who said the action required no comment.

Success Tale: From Cellar To Blue Book

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Brazen in its new-found glory, coal pushed its way up from the cellar and into the art collectors' blue book.

Coal—the stuff you burn in the furnace—appears alongside dainty antique furniture and objets d'art in the sale catalogue of a Connecticut estate to be sold at auction.

"C'est la guerre," shrugged Otto Bernet, Vice-President of the Parke-Bernet Galleries, when asked why his firm was handling such a lowly item when ordinarily it would pass it by.

But for the war-caused shortage of oil hereabouts and the resultant rush for coal as fuel, his auction house never would have condescended to recognize even the existence of "110 tons of pea coal and 35 cords of wood."

That's what it says in the catalogue—"110 tons of pea coal and 35 cords of wood"—along with furniture, oil paintings, water colors, prints, silver, textiles, rugs, decorative objects, finely-bound books, and other items of the estate of Miss J. Alice Maxwell of Rockville, Conn., which will be auctioned Aug. 11-15.

Each purchaser must provide the means of weighing and removing his coal or wood, so, if you're thinking of doing any bidding, bring a shovel.

Negro Is Named By Bushnell As His Assistant

G. Bruce Robinson, Boston attorney, was yesterday appointed Assistant Attorney General for Massachusetts by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

He is the first member of the Negro race to be appointed a full-time regular Assistant Attorney General in Massachusetts.

Mr. Robinson was an instructor in the English department of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., and was graduated from Boston University Law School in 1936. He is an associate member of the Selective Service Advisory Board, 17, in Boston; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Crispus Attucks Political League. He was born in Washington, D. C.

Commenting on the appointment Mr. Bushnell said, "If it offsets injuries and injustices recently done members of his race by persons who lack the vision to understand the underlying issues of this war or to see that racial bigotry is now of direct assistance to the enemies of civilization, I shall be most pleased."

Rheem Shipyard Votes for A. F. of L.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6 (AP)—Employees of the Rheem Shipyard have chosen the A. F. of L. as their bargaining agent.

In a consent election last night, the A. F. of L. polled 789 votes to 447 for the C. I. O.

Federal Jobs Paying $1,620 Are Offered

Stenographers, typists and comptometer operators are vitally needed in Washington, it was announced today by officials of the Civil Service Commission at the Federal Building, Boston.

Immediate appointment is assured qualified typists and comptometer operators at a salary of $1,440 annually. Stenographers may be appointed at $1,440 and $1,620, depending on their experience.

In urging those qualified for such work to apply to the Boston office in Room 1,026 of the Federal Building, the officials called attention to the newly prepared information leaflet for newcomers to Washington.

Known as "Tips to Newcomers to Washington, D. C.," the leaflet was compiled by the Civil Service Commission in co-operation with the Defense Housing Registry, the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, and the Travelers Aid Society of Washington.

It is possible to find a place to live — even in "overcrowded" Washington—according to the Government leaflet, which, at the same time, admits that requests for apartments and homes now exceed the supply. Warning is also sounded that "single rooms are in great demand." But "desirable living quarters are available within a short street car or bus ride to all Government offices."

New Haven Road Extends Services

To accommodate recent commuter increases in train travel caused by gasoline rationing, the New Haven Railroad announced yesterday that it would add new trains between Boston and South Shore points Monday and adjust schedules to provide increased service.

Since permanent rationing became effective, officials said, there has been a sizable increase in commuter traffic, particularly in the South Shore area.

The New Haven arranged to introduce a new round-trip of weekday local service between Boston and Greenbush, a new morning train from Hingham to Boston, and three new trains from Boston to Braintree.

Nutmeg State Police Strike To Break Lottery Operations

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 6—State Highway Commissioner William J. Cox has gone back to his desk at the State Capitol, cleared of charges that he was incompetent and neglectful of his duty but echoes of what is now called "the Cox case" linger in Connecticut.

Nearly $12,000 of State money was spent in the prosecution of the charges. The commissioner was under suspension and denied any part in the affairs of the department for nearly six months. Twenty-two charges were brought against him. Ten of these were dropped without presentation of evidence. In his finding, Gov. Robert A. Hurley discussed only three of those that were left. He found that there had been "errors and inadequacies of judgment" but none so serious as to warrant the removal of the highway department chief. He was convinced, said the Governor, of the "complete personal honesty and good faith" of the commissioner.

So the case is ended so far as Mr. Cox is concerned. His deputy commissioner, Frank Upman, Jr., with whom he had been at odds before his suspension and who aided the prosecution of the charges against his chief, has resigned. Mr. Cox will appoint another deputy. He is now reassigning the duties of department staff members whose jobs had been shuffled about by Mr. Upham as acting commissioner. "I am not a vindictive man," said Mr. Cox. Some of those who were identified with the Upman administration will be retained.

The next chapter in "the Cox case" is likely to be political. Republicans will seek, undoubtedly, to make it an issue in the state campaign.

Lottery Arrests

State law enforcement officers struck swiftly and simultaneously in two counties this week at what appears to be large-scale lottery operations, extending in some instances inside war defense plants.

Hartford County authorities rounded up 15 persons and obtained warrants for two more. In Stamford, 35 persons were arrested in raids by State Police.

Conspiracy charges were used in both jurisdictions and bonds were set at levels which indicate the seriousness of the charge. In the Hartford cases $5,000 was considered reasonable bond by Judge Edward J. Daly of Superior Court. The accused in Stamford were freed on $2,500 bond.

State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, Jr., of Hartford County told the court that the turnover in the lottery involved "thousands of dollars." The effect on the war effort, he said, is "a substantial one."

Film Star Visits

New London had a celebrity as a guest this week. Tyrone Power was in town, working at the United States submarine base on the technicolor film "Crash Dive," being made with the submarine headquarters of the North Atlantic Coast as background. Charles Grapewin, Dana Andrews and James Gleason are working with the star, under the direction of Archie Mayo.

'Scrap Raids'

Four hundred tons of scrap metal were piled in Hartford junk heaps in a single day's "scrap raid." Other cities did as well. The town of Windsor, contributing 120 tons, or 100 pounds for every family in town, took top honors in the state.

Connecticut has turned in 5,693 pounds of used toothpaste and other tubes, an amount said to compare favorably with results in other states.

The first week of fat collection yielded 12,000 pounds of kitchen fats, only one-tenth of what the State Salvage Committee hopes will be the contribution of the state.

Toll Bridge

Army cars will pay toll if they cross the new Charter Oak Bridge at Hartford, the Attorney General has ruled. So will ambulances. The only free passes go to members of the staff of the Bridge Commission and the State Highway Department, if they are working on the bridge.

The last over-water span of the new bridge was completed this week. It will be open for traffic in September.

Wise folks are flocking to
Wise Smith's Great August Furniture Sale
and saving 10 to 40%
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(small carrying charge)

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Can Pétain Hold Roman Catholics?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that the Vichy group is arranging a concordat with the Vatican still await confirmation.

Whether Marshal Philippe Pétain puts through this plan or not, however, the religious issue is not moving in the direction that the Vichy chief desires. Instead of heading for a totalitarian state with the Roman Catholic Church as part and parcel of the organization, the religious situation in France is beginning to take on a unified, all-French aspect unknown since the Revolution.

The issue had become almost inextricably confused by the setting up of the Roman Catholic Vichy Government. Today, it is beginning to clarify itself. There is a stirring religious movement among the French people which appears to embrace all types of thought and all denominations which combines with a yearning for the emancipation of the French nation.

In early stages of Marshal Pétain's rule, that devout churchman, whether intentionally or not, had contrived to hold back the movement. By leading large numbers of his loyal Roman Catholic followers into support of his Nazi-sponsored Government he had started a rift among the Roman Catholics themselves—many of whom were wholeheartedly opposed to any collaboration with the Nazis—and generally speaking among the French people as a whole.

The event which has served to lift some of the confusion has been the reappearance of Pierre Laval as Chief of the Vichy Government. When M. Laval originally was ousted by the veteran Marshal a year and a half ago, the Marshal's star was in the ascendant. Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons, carried his approval to the extent of remarking: "France is Pétain." Since then, with the gradual realization of Marshal Pétain's subservience to his Nazi master, the Cardinal has observed: "Pétain is the lesser of two evils."

Common Front Proposed

Whatever elements of sincere churchmanship Marshal Pétain has retained, M. Laval makes no pretence of such claims to loyalty. He is linked too closely with such violent anticlericals as the pro-Nazi Marcel Déat and Jacques Doriot, to inspire any confidence among church people.

Today, although Marshal Pétain still retains the outward loyalty of large numbers of Roman Catholics, many of them have secretly hitched their hopes elsewhere. Some have gone so far as to urge the formation of a common front with the leaders of other denominations for the purpose of preparing the spiritual and moral revival of the French people. In this move, some of the most influential of the French bishops find themselves united with the majority of the laity—and certainly with the most active youth groups in the country.

At present, most Roman Catholic dignitaries in France pay a qualified allegiance to Marshal Pétain and his Vichy State as the only available social order capable of protecting the country from anarchy. But the majority see the future of the Church indissolubly linked up with the emancipation of the French nation.

The hold the Vichy group maintains over many of the Church people is based on practical concessions. In this respect Marshal Pétain went beyond the Third Republic, which for some years has been improving its rather uncertain relationship with the Church. He has abolished most of the anticlerical laws; he has provided for the subsidizing of religious schools; he has allowed various religious orders banned by the Third Republic to return. For all practical purposes Vichy today is almost as much a Roman Catholic State as Francoist Spain.

Threat to Christianity

Yet, in spite of these external successes of the Roman Catholic cause, many Roman Catholics, including perhaps the majority of the lower clergy and of the laymen believe that the fascist trend of the Vichy Government and its close relations to the Nazis threaten the very essence of Christian faith and that, despite the tremendous extension which the Roman Catholic organizations have taken during the last years the spiritual influence of the Church on the French people has decreased.

Progressive groups among the Roman Catholics are afraid that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has failed to fulfill its mission to become the leaders of spiritual resistance against the Nazis and the French Fascists. French bishops received in their mail a letter which contained nothing but the words: "Are you Mercier (Belgian Cardinal who in 1914-18 vigorously resisted the Germans) or Innitzer (Archbishop of Vienna who unfortunately tried to compromise with the Nazis)?" Only recently, Roman Catholic underground groups spread leaflets in which "collaborationist" bishops were attacked and the Roman Catholic victims of Nazi persecutions glorified.

The Bishops of Toulouse and of Marseille frequently have preached against Fascism and have openly denounced the anti-Semitic measures of the regime. In hundreds of small village churches priests attack the ruthless oppression of the Nazis and they have become the center of national resistance. The preacher's pulpit, however, is the only platform from which Roman Catholic opposition can raise its voice. Two periodicals Esprit and Temps Nouveaux which were published by Roman Catholic progressives were suspended by order of the then Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan last September. The Admiral on more than one occasion had attacked Roman Catholics for their lukewarmness toward collaboration.

The struggle against a common enemy has brought Roman Catholic opposition in close relation to the leaders of Protestant churches in France. Protestant communities in France numerically are but a small fraction of the total Christion population. Their attitude toward "collaboration" with Germany and toward the Vichy regime, however, has been much less accommodating than that of the Roman Catholic heirarchy. Protestant intellectuals form the heart of resistance in many cities of France. Too weak to resist alone the pressure of Vichy, Protestant groups endeavored to collaborate with the progressive wing of the Roman Catholics. Close contacts have been established between youth movements and trade unions of the two Christian denominations in France.

The Roman Catholic heirarchy in France has gone so far in its identification with the Pétain regime that an eventual breakdown of his government is likely to cause serious setback to the cause of the Church in France. Yet, the main body of Christian France has opposed and is increasingly resisting all attempts to destroy the spiritual values of the French nation. The sufferings of the present hour, moreover, have strengthened the religious spirit among the French. The future, of course, is uncertain but it may be assumed that the profound transformations which France will undergo after this war will not endanger the bases of Christianity in this country.

Show 'Colors' Now French Are Warned

Recorded by CBS

London

André Philip, new member of the Fighting French leadership and representative of the "underground" organizations in France, has warned the French people in a B. B. C. broadcast to join the ranks now, for those who want to "rush to the aid of victory" when there is no longer risk, "shall be mercilessly rejected."

"The struggle for liberation of our country will be hard," he declared. "I am appealing to those who play an active part in the economic and administrative life of the country. After many an appeal to the middle class, I am today addressing you, because now there is still a risk and consequently a purpose in joining our ranks."

'Enduring Peace Must Be Based On Defense of Rights'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—The post-war peace, to endure, must be based on the defense of human rights on a world scale, and must be correlated to the basic changes wrought by invention and research, in the view of Mary van Kleeck, director of the Department of Industrial Studies at Russell Sage Foundation.

In a talk which closed the series of open discussion meetings, entitled "Social Facts for Church People," sponsored by the Provincial Committee of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, Miss van Kleeck declared here Aug. 3 that today's and tomorrow's problem was to so organize the community that the human rights of the people would be paramount.

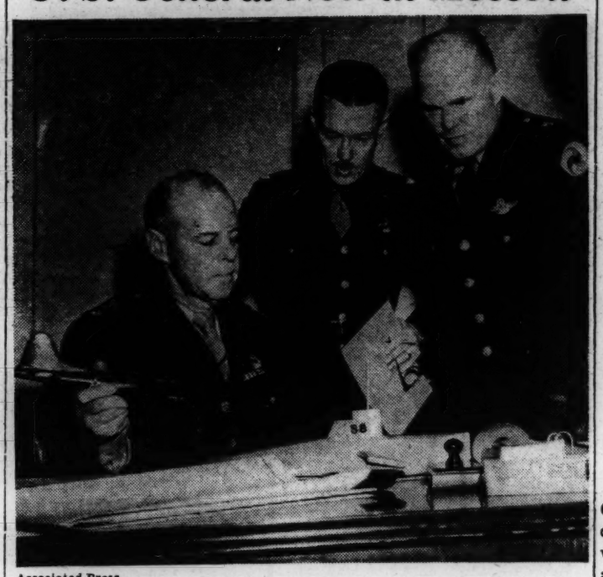
"We must recognize the basic changes brought about by science and invention, and accept new social concepts to meet them if we hope to get a practical social-economic program.

"New social and economic facts confront us — unemployment, health, labor problems. These facts can be traced to technological developments and our failure to keep social concepts moving ahead with them. Our job today is to work together to bring all the light we can to these problems, then to organize a broad world-community program. Just as we are having a global war, we must have a global future."

The future, she continued, can draw strength from many human forms of society.

"It's not a question of socialism or communism. There is a 'plus' that every group can contribute to the program. Christianity can contribute the moving power of a compelling sense of values, based upon complete acceptance of brotherhood and equality."

U. S. General Now in Moscow



Associated Press

American Strategist Flies to Russia

Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, seated, former commander of the First Air Force, who is in Russia conferring on United States aid to that nation. Here, at a meeting of all the chiefs of the air forces of the Eastern Defense Command, General Bradley outlines defense strategy. Standing, left to right, are Col. Edgar E. Glenn, chief of staff, and Brig. Gen. John K. Cannon, commander of the First Interceptor Command.

Aid to Russia More Difficult

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, on a special flying mission from the United States to speed United States aid to Russia, said last night that deliveries of war material to the Soviet Union was becoming increasingly difficult due to German bombings of northern shipping lanes and the land offensive in the Caucasus.

He reiterated, however, United States determination to deliver the goods.

Acknowledging that the situation is serious in Southern Russia, General Bradley said, however, that the "American people accept the Russian reverses as a fortune of war and have hope and even faith that the Russians will be able to hold."

General Bradley's trip was the first important visit to Moscow in connection with war aid since the conference last September when a supply agreement was drafted.

The former commander of the First Air Force, United States Eastern Defense Command, arrived Aug. 4 in his B-24 bomber. He was at the controls himself much of the time en route. He brought with him a letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Joseph Stalin.

"I am here to facilitate any possible way to make aid to Russia more effective," he said.

General Bradley is a native of Nebraska. He was accompanied by six officers and three enlisted men. in Teheran, he was met by Brig. Gen. Philip R. Faymonville, chief of the United States Supply Mission to Russia, who accompanied the group on the last lap of their 10-day trip from the United States.

Rome Backs Appeal to Vichy In Protest to Exile of Jews

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 6 (AP)—Leading Roman Catholic clergymen in France, apparently with support of the Pope, have made an appeal to the Vichy Government in an effort to alleviate the condition of the Jews and curtail an anti-Semitic program, it was reported today. Indications in reliable foreign quarters, however, were that deportations to the east, at least of foreign Jews, would continue.

The Papal Nuncio himself was said to have seen Chief of State Marshal Henri Pétain, and a delegation of French clergy appealed to Chief of Government Pierre Laval and Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Emissary in Paris, their efforts being spurred by the recent arrests in the Paris Area of about 3,000 Jews.

The Nuncio conveyed, it was said, a Papal expression of regret at sweeping measures under which Jews are deported, presumably for the German work program.

Marshal Pétain was reported to have sought the assurance of the German occupation authorities that only non-French Jews would be deported, as has been the general practice thus far.

Foreign observers thought it likely that this policy would continue, with arrests of French Jews being avoided for the most part.

M. de Brinon, in discussions with the clergymen, was said to have made it clear, however, that the anti-Semitic program was a definite part of present Government policy and must be carried out.

M. Laval, it was pointed out in this connection, has agreed to deportation of foreign Jews from the Occupied Zone along with several thousand now residing in the Unoccupied Area of France.

In a declaration in Paris yesterday M. de Brinon indicated the present arrests of Jews in Paris and Lyons were connected with preparations for a second front, which he described as one of the "principal matters" now before France.

M. de Brinon spoke of "terrorist acts" in Paris and the need of combating "terrorist missionaries" he said were serving "bolshevism and the Anglo-Saxon allies."

The presently reported representations by the Roman Catholic clergy are among the most serious in several months. The clergy expressed opposition to the Government's anti-Semitic policy when it was first announced, and has protested regularly ever since.

A group of young priests now is said to be working on a documented declaration of opposition to all that France thus far has done in carrying out anti-Semitic decrees.

Laval Sacrifices Jews

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Fighting French headquarters last night reported receipt of word through underground channels that Pierre Laval, Chief of Government of the Vichy Regime, has agreed to surrender to Germany all Jews of "so-called foreign origin" in Occupied France and 10,000 Jews from the Unoccupied Area.

These advices said 3,600 Jews already in the concentration camps at Gers, Rivesaltes and Verret have been designated for deportation and 1,000 other would leave Pau, Perpignan, and Marseille for an unrevealed destination beginning today.

Mass arrests also were made in Lyon on Aug. 2.

Vichy Aide

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. Aug. 6 (AP)—The German Radio reported today in a Paris dispatch that Henry Gachelin, a departmental secretary in the French People's Party of Jacques Doriot, had been shot by Communists in Paris on the night of Aug. 4, and seriously wounded.

Position of Spain Is Being Discussed

MADRID, Aug. 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer conferred today with the British, German and Italian Ambassadors to Spain. The subjects discussed were not announced.

[The diplomatic activity in Madrid coincides with rumors that Señor Serrano Suñer and Gen. Fidel Davila, Chief of Staff of the Spanish Army, are preparing to leave for Berlin.

The British radio said last night in a broadcast heard in New York by CBS:

"It is considered that this visit is closely related to information that Berlin wants to find out the exact positon of Spain in regard to great events for which Europe is being prepared—events which would have to do with the eventual participation of the Sapinsh Army in the defense of the Atlantic Coast."]

Dutch Assured of Second Front Role; Nazi Occupation Chief Issues Warning

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP) — Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of the Dutch Government-in-exile told his people in the German-occupied Netherlands that the war tide is starting to turn and urged them to "await with wise patience the moment when the call comes from here, not only to take passive but also an active part" in possible second front operations against the Nazis.

The Dutch Premier said that although the attacking powers of Germany and Japan are far from exhausted, their limits are becoming clear.

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Netherlands Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy's assurance to his countrymen yesterday that they would be called upon to take an active part in a possible second front in Western Europe may draw a new pattern of action for loyal Dutchmen in their occupied country.

Messages of encouragement have been radiocast before to Netherlanders, by their Queen and by other officials of the Dutch Government-in-exile in London. But they have generally aimed at restraining Netherlanders from precipitous actions.

Now they have been told that they are to take part in the second front when it comes. And this can be expected to stir them to new action, to more stalwart resistance against their Nazi presecutors, and to make more tolerable the "wise patience" with which Premier Gerbrandy urged them to await their day of deliverance.

German Preparations

Added significance is attached to the Premier's prediction of a second front in view of the systematic preparations which the Nazis have been making to meet any possible attempted invasion of the continent coast at that point.

These preparations were noticeable last spring when Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt visited Holland shortly after he had been appointed commander of the occupation forces in northwestern Europe. The visit was followed by an intensification of the defense building program and by a tightening of Nazi military and police control.

In May came the execution of 96 Dutch officers and civilians on charges of conspiring to help the United Nations in an invasion attempt. June brought another visitor—Prof. Albert Speer, successor to the late Nazi transport specialist, Fritz Todt. He, too, inspected the defenses, and his findings were reflected in a German radiocast boasting that every farm had become a blockhouse and that a network of roads had been constructed to convey supplies to the front.

Restrictions Along Coast

Simultaneously, drastic restrictions were imposed upon Dutch inhabitants of the coastal provinces. They were forbidden to receive visits from friends without special police permission. Police passes to such visitors had to specify the exact time and place of the meetng. Almost as a rule police officers were dispatched to take part in those meetings. Large numbers of private residences at, or near, the coast were requisitioned and tenants moved to already overcrowded inland communities.

Early in July, Marshal von Rundstedt made another inspection tour, accompanied by Gen. Friedrich Christiansen, head of the German troops in the Netherlands. This time the marshal was apparently satisfied, for he departed without issuing a new decree.

However, the respite was short. On July 31 the requisitioning of all men's bicycles was ordered by the Nazi military authorities. Even industrial and agricultural laborers, and miners, all of whom had previously been permitted to use bicycles as essential means of transport, were compelled to give them up.

Precautionary Step

Apparently the Germans did not want to use the bicycles but merely wanted to make sure that the Dutch could not use them in case of invasion. This intention is borne out by the fact that women's bikes have been exempted from the order. The Nazis apparently figure that any man caught riding a woman's bike during an uprising can be immediately marked down as a suspicious character and probably shot on sight.

Another series of precautionary measures against participation of the Netherlanders in any invasion attempt was carried out by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler. In the second half of July several hundred hostages were taken, and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Essener Nationalzeitung, bluntly warned the Dutch recently not to jeopardize the lives of these innocent people by "rash acts." In choosing the hostages the Gastapo applied the same methods to the Netherlands which they had practiced so successfully in Poland and Czechoslovakia, and concentrated on persecution of the intellectuals.

Viewed from the standpoint of the Dutch, these preparations are telling symptoms that the hour of decision is near. The Dutch gird themselves and do everything possible to harass the Germans.

Sabotage On Increase

Curfew violations, sabotage and black market activities are constantly increasing. Latest addition to the list is the growing number of blackout violations. They occur so frequently that, according to the Dutch newspaper Telegraf, oenders will, from now on, be immediately deprived of electricity, without warning.

Saboteurs received valuable reinforcement by the newly formed "juvenile sabotage groups." Their members are boys from 15 to 18 years of age. They specialize in stealing coal and bicycles, in puncturing the tires of German-owned cars and in demolishing public telephones.

And while the inhabitants of the Netherlands do their best to keep the Nazis busy, the Government-in-exile in London is building up a second Dutch Army that will take part in the invasion. The soldiers, who receive their training in Canada, come from all parts of the United States, Canada, Venezuela, Argentina, and even from the Netherlands East Indies. Only a few weeks ago they were joined by a large contingent of Netherlanders from South Africa.

'Mighty Fortifications' Along Nazi-Held Coast

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 6

One of a party of neutral journalists taken by the Germans on a tour of the occupied channel coast told yesterday of "mighty fortifications of concrete and iron" built in series, one behind the other.

The correspondent writing in the Zurich Die Tat, said supply bases for the occupation forces were placed close to the front and there were underground airdromes for bombers and fighters.

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Gen. Friedrich Christiansen of the Nazi occupation forces in the Netherlands, has issued a warning that anyone aiding a United Nations invasion will be shot and anyone who even ventures outdoors during such an invasion will be liable to be shot, the Netherlands news agency Aneta reported today.

Aneta said that the declaration, as follows, was read over the Dutch Radio:

"Many words have been spoken by the enemy about a second front somewhere in Western Europe, possibly also in the Netherlands, and hope has been expressed by the enemy that they will be able to count on the populations to help, which urges us to address to you the most urgent warning.

"Everybody must be aware that he plays with his own life if he tries in the smallest extent either directly or indirectly to assist enemy landing attempts.

"All will remember the events which took place when some bailed-out British fliers were helped by the population with money and clothes and were sheltered, which resulted in the death sentence against the Dutch helpers.

"If ever an Englishman or any of his allies enters Netherlands territory either from the coast or the interior, the Netherlands people must obey these instructions:

"Stay home, try to find shelter against air raids and actual fighting.

"Those walking out in the streets take a great risk of being shot.

"Those helping the enemy will not escape the consequences of their action.

"Experience has taught that such warnings never are too early.

"If ever fighting takes place on Netherlands territory, the people will receive detailed instruction by posters, wireless, etc."

Heat Hits China's Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6 — The prospects of a fall harvest, exceptionally favorable until two weeks ago, have suddenly been rather adversely affected. A reason for the change is the unabated heat wave and drought.

The heat has been felt particularly in Chungking. For six weeks there has been no relief from the scorching heat which hovers between 90 degrees at night and considerably above 100 degrees in the day time.

It had been expected that Free China as a whole might enjoy a harvest 20 per cent above the rarely achieved "normal" but it seems now that it may instead turn out only 70 to 80 per cent of normal. Such a crop would still be equal to the average crop of the last few years which were not too good. It would be supplemented by the plentiful spring harvests of this year and good supplies for the Army and civilians would thus still be sufficient.

An exceptionally bountiful harvest would have been especially welcome this year because of its retarding influence on the continual rising trend of prices and its salutary effect on the Government's success in collecting a much greater volume of rice and other grains than last year by means of land tax levies in kind and compulsory purchases at low prices.

Moreover, drought always affects certain areas to such an extent that China's restricted means of transportation are heavily burdened with the task of supplying deficient districts from surplus areas.

Artificial Cat's-Eye Road Reflectors Make High-Speed Night Driving Safer

Wide World-Associated Press

NORMAN, Okla.—Artificial cat's eyes, reflectors which shine in the unusual manner of animals' eyes, will make high-speed night driving safer in the near future.

Already on some highways, these eyes can be seen as far as 2,000 feet ahead, on the low posts bordering the road. They receive an incredibly small amount of light, yet seem bright. They give beams which only the driver and those in his car can see.

Moreover, the driver never has to look consciously for the road ahead. The eyes show every bend and dip. A pedestrian, an unlighted parked auto, or other obstacle shows up by shadowing the eyes, and is seen without effort by the driver. Finally, these reflectors cost only a tenth to a thirtieth as much as highway lamps.

The cat's eyes are shaped like half eyeballs. There is only one among all the other kinds of reflectors, one shaped like a pyramid, which can imitate the animal-eye shine.

The method of measuring these reflectors so that they can be made effective for highways has been developed largely at the University of Oklahoma by Dr. G. A. Van Lear, Jr., of the Department of Physics.

Both the cat's eye and the pyramids are what natural scientists call retro-directive reflectors. They reflect light straight back to the place it comes from—the auto headlights. They do not reflect the light in any other direction. They do this no matter what the angle is between car and reflector eye.

As an auto goes down a highway, bordered by these eyes, those close up are wide out to the right of the driver. Ahead the angle closes until the farthest are nearly dead in front.

Yet at all these angles, the lights appear to the driver as almost equally bright out to the end of the line.

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U. S. Air Force in China Taking Attack to Enemy

Associated Press

Maneuver to Attack

Streaks made by United States fighter planes maneuvering to attack 19 Japanese bombers flying at about 20,000 feet near Port Moresby, New Guinea. The bombers, which dropped their loads, are not visible.

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, Aug. 6—The record of the United States Army Air Force in China during July, the first month of its activity, has given rise to great satisfaction among the Chinese people and to the hope that the gradual expansion of the small force will bring about a fundamental change of the situation in the entire Chinese war theater.

The task of the Air Force is in many ways different from that of its predecessor, the American Volunteer Group, which was engaged mainly in defensive action against the Japanese in Yunnan and Burma.

Operations during the first month already have shown that the United States Air Force, although still relatively small, is bent on attacking the Japanese in any part of occupied China. Of the 13 major operations during July which have so far been made known no less than nine were of an offensive character. Altogether seven bombing raids took place on Japanese airfields, warehouses, wharves, and shipping at Canton in the south and at Nanchang, Kiukiang, and Hankow in Central China. From now on the Japanese must expect similar attacks wherever there are important military objectives and this unprecedented danger already seems to have caused them to disperse their relatively small force of fighter planes over wider areas than previously.

Land Forces Supported

Two further offensive operations in July and one on Aug. 3 were launched against Japanese field headquarters at Linchwan in Kiangsi in support of land attacks of the Chinese armies against that important town. From now on it probably will become the rule for Allied planes to co-operate closely with Chinese Army units enabling them to attack objectives which they would not have been strong enough before to tackle.

This aspect of American activity proves especially heartening to the Chinese who so often might have made use of similar opportunities to recapture important positions if only their lack of heavy artillery had been compensated for by a modest measure of air support.

All these offensive operations must have disturbed the Japanese considerably because they decided during the last days of July to use the most modern type of planes in China. The first time these planes were employed in the China theater was during the unusually large attack on the Chinese airfield at Hengyang in Hunan.

During the last few months, the Japanese seemed determined to keep only a relatively few planes in China and to reduce air activities to a minimum. From July 1 to July 29 only 12 Japanese air operations in China were reported. In seven cases they used only one, two, or three planes for reconnaissance or small nuisance raids. Even in the other five cases of actual or frustrated raids on towns in Fukien, Chekiang, and Yunnan no more than 6 to 9 planes were employed. The only fairly large attacks were two of the three heavily contested raids on Hengyang with 29 and 61 planes respectively.

July Score Encouraging

The July score on the United States Air Force in itself is most encouraging. While no more than 170 Japanese planes seem to have been used in China during July, part of them probably have been the same craft, 28 were destroyed for certain with the loss of almost all crews. The Americans on the other hand, lost only seven planes, with five pilots being saved. Moreover, the "probably" losses of the Japanese are considerable. Four probably were destroyed at Hengyang and "several" each over Nanchang and Canton, while the greater part of the 50 to 60 Japanese aircraft surprised and bombed on one of the large airfields of Canton on July 18 may, at least, have been badly damaged.

Finally, while Japanese bombings did but little harm, American bombers hit two Yangtze steamers of 1,000 to 2,000 tons, the important railway station at Kuikiang on the Yangtze, warehouses and wharves at Hankow, and hangars and runways on different airfields.

Nor is it certain whether all the American raids already have been reported especially in view of the persistent unofficial reports that several bombing attacks have been made on Hong Kong and other places outside China.

The success of the American planes in China lends further strength to the agitation for greater Allied supplies of aircraft. It is agreed that no other front provides opportunities for Allied bombers and fighters to do as great harm to the Japanese as the China theater. Yet the Chinese are almost equally satisfied about the news of continuous Allied air reinforcement for India because of their hope that an Allied counteroffensive against Burma may be prepared for the fall and the fear that in the absence of such a move the Japanese may launch an attack on India.

Munich Pact's Repudiation Is Boundaries Aid

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 6—Great Britain's formal repudiation yesterday of the Munich settlement of 1938 is the first important step toward establishing an agreement between Britain and Russia on Central European boundaries after the war. The Soviet Union already has recognized Czechoslovakia as a victim of Nazi tyranny whose frontiers must be restored.

Secondly, the repudiation offers encouragement to those Czechoslovaks at home who are bearing the strain of German oppression and thus removes past grievances between Czechoslovaks and the United Nations which the Germans might effectively use as propaganda after the war.

What happened yesterday means the Sudeten Germans are back again within the frontiers of Czechoslovakia and that they will have to determine also their position in the future.

At the same time the British have finally closed a chapter which is associated in the thought of many persons with terms of appeasement and capitulation.

No Slovakian Independence

By an exchange of diplomatic notes between British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Czechoslovak Foreign Secretary Jan Masaryk this country declares that the implications of any agreement made after German open aggression began against the Czechoslovaks in 1938 are null and void. In its practical aspects this means that Britain has recognized the frontiers of the former Czechoslovakia, and that it does not recognize the sham independence of Slovakia or the conquests of Slovak territory given to Hungary in the Vienna award.

Regarding the small pieces of territory Poland obtained from Czechoslovakia in the Tesin District in the Munich settlement, it is clear that the present friendly relations between the Polish and Czechoslovaks will remove any difficulties in the way of a harmonious settlement of such an issue.

This new agreement ends one of the anomalies of war—namely, that Britain was still officially bound by a treaty which was not only imposed upon one of its allies by their common enemy, Germany, but which was one of the outstanding expressions of those methods of force which the United Nations are out to defeat.

Czech Liberty Long Pledged

British representatives had already indicated in their speeches that "restoration of Czech liberty was one of our principal war aims," and such statements by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech on the second anniversary of the Munich agreement as "the tragic sacrifice of the Czechoslovaks especially in the interests of European peace" made it clear that retribution would be made. Now pre-Munich Czechoslokaia is recognized as the only Czechoslovak state.

It would be idle to deny that there has been much resentment among the Czechoslovaks over the delay in carrying out officially the pact which only bureaucratic adherence to the letter of the law could have continued so long. It was also fitting that Mr. Eden, who was always opposed to the appeasement policy, should have been the British Foreign Secretary to have taken part in this act.

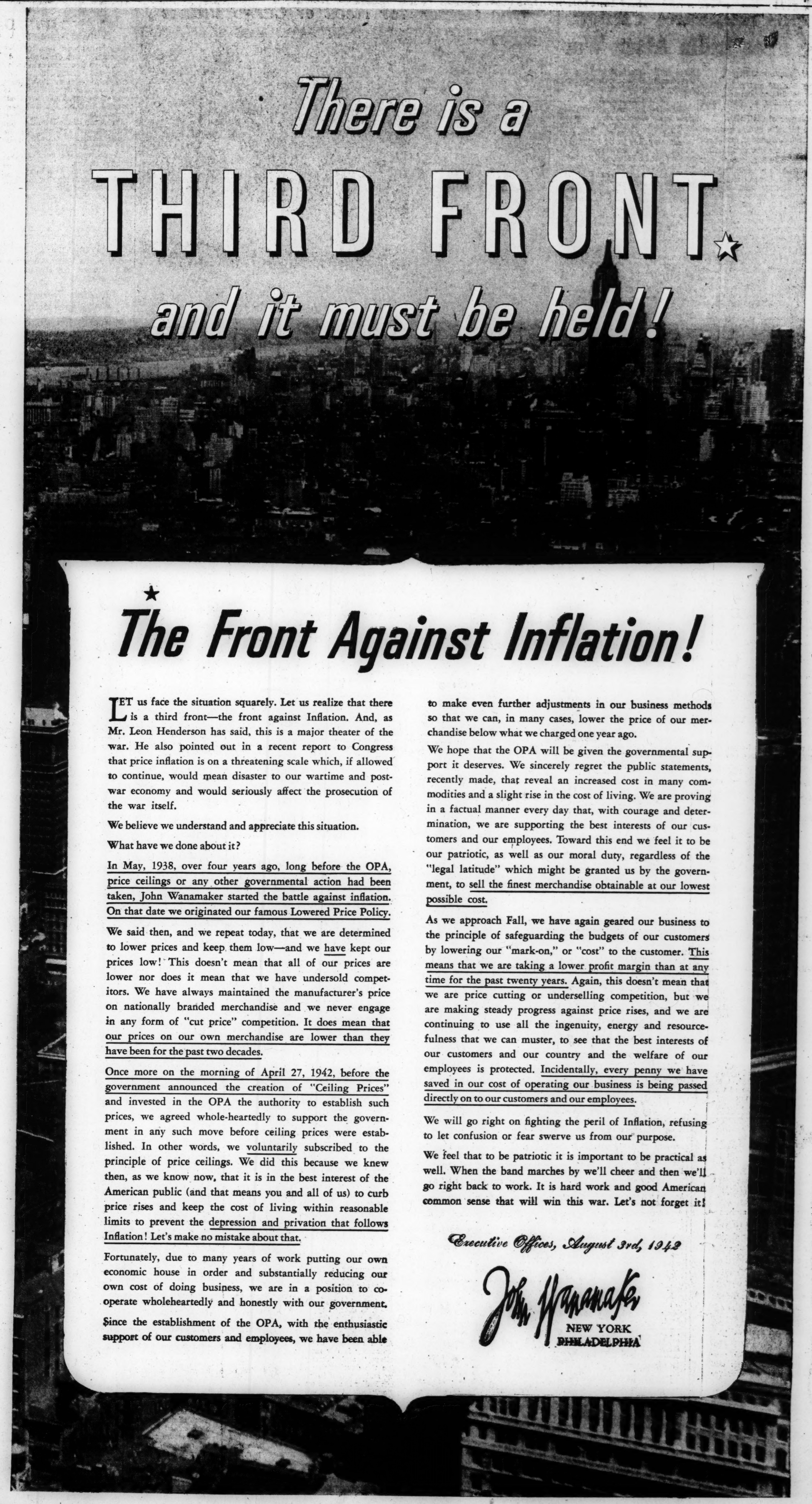
Trial of German Off Liner In Spy Case Is Postponed

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6 (AP)—The trial of Herbert Karl Friedrich Bahr, alleged German spy who was arrested aboard the diplomatic exchange liner Drottningholm at Jersey City last month, on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage was postponed yesterday until Aug. 17 by Federal Judge F. Smith.

Student Service Meets Sept. 2-5

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The International Student Service, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a director, will hold an international assembly in Washington Sept. 2 to 5, attended by 300 delegates representing all Latin-American countries, and countries on other continents.

Announcement of the forthcoming meeting was made at Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference by Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt of New York, General Secretary of the American division of the International Student Service. Mrs. Pratt was present at Mrs. Roosevelt's request.



★

The Front Against Inflation!

LET us face the situation squarely. Let us realize that there is a third front—the front against Inflation. And, as Mr. Leon Henderson has said, this is a major theater of the war. He also pointed out in a recent report to Congress that price inflation is on a threatening scale which, if allowed to continue, would mean disaster to our wartime and postwar economy and would seriously affect the prosecution of the war itself.

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Once more on the morning of April 27, 1942, before the government announced the creation of "Ceiling Prices" and invested in the OPA the authority to establish such prices, we agreed whole-heartedly to support the government in any such move before ceiling prices were established. In other words, we voluntarily subscribed to the principle of price ceilings. We did this because we knew then, as we know now, that it is in the best interest of the American public (and that means you and all of us) to curb price rises and keep the cost of living within reasonable limits to prevent the depression and privation that follows Inflation! Let's make no mistake about that.

Fortunately, due to many years of work putting our own economic house in order and substantially reducing our own cost of doing business, we are in a position to cooperate wholeheartedly and honestly with our government.

Since the establishment of the OPA, with the enthusiastic support of our customers and employees, we have been able to make even further adjustments in our business methods so that we can, in many cases, lower the price of our merchandise below what we charged one year ago.

We hope that the OPA will be given the governmental support it deserves. We sincerely regret the public statements, recently made, that reveal an increased cost in many commodities and a slight rise in the cost of living. We are proving in a factual manner every day that, with courage and determination, we are supporting the best interests of our customers and our employees. Toward this end we feel it to be our patriotic, as well as our moral duty, regardless of the "legal latitude" which might be granted us by the government, to sell the finest merchandise obtainable at our lowest possible cost.

As we approach Fall, we have again geared our business to the principle of safeguarding the budgets of our customers by lowering our "mark-on," or "cost" to the customer. This means that we are taking a lower profit margin than at any time for the past twenty years. Again, this doesn't mean that we are price cutting or underselling competition, but we are making steady progress against price rises, and we are continuing to use all the ingenuity, energy and resourcefulness that we can muster, to see that the best interests of our customers and our country and the welfare of our employees is protected. Incidentally, every penny we have saved in our cost of operating our business is being passed directly on to our customers and our employees.

We will go right on fighting the peril of Inflation, refusing to let confusion or fear swerve us from our purpose.

We feel that to be patriotic it is important to be practical as well. When the band marches by we'll cheer and then we'll go right back to work. It is hard work and good American common sense that will win this war. Let's not forget it!

Executive Offices, August 3rd, 1942

John Wanamaker

NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

Cripps Reiterates Pledge Of Free India After War

Continued from Page 1

ated by himself and such other leaders of Indian opinion who might be willing to work with him."

Danger of Civil War

Chaos in India at this moment, Sir Stafford emphasized, would not affect India only but would affect vitally the whole course of war against the Axis powers. The difficulty, he said, lies in "whether in conditions of chaos and complete lack of law and order, an Indian government can establish itself, pass all necessary laws, lay down a completely new constitution, and get agreement of all sections of Indian opinion in order to avoid an immediate civil war.

"We have pledged ourselves, and on this the United Nations and the world are witness, to give the fullest opportunity for attainment of self-government by India as soon as hostilities are over. I repeat that is beyond doubt," Sir Stafford asserted.

Especially since the disclosure this week that Mr. Gandhi intended to open discussions with Japan, public sentiment here strongly supports the tenor of Sir Stafford's statement and there is wide agreement with his declaration that "No one will expect the British Government or the Government of India to give way to threats of violence, disorder, and chaos."

That the actual purpose of the All India Congress Working Committee's resolution is to restore the declining position and influence of the Congress itself by establishment of fresh sympathy in an emotional disturbance is the view expressed in authoritative quarters here.

The Government thus is expected to handle future developments with unprecedented firmness even to the extent of meeting nonviolence with sufficient violence to discourage followers of the Gandhi policy of civil disobedience.

Rejection Expected

The view here is that the Congress Party does not for a moment believe that its proposals will be accepted by the British and that it wants to cash in on Indian reaction to the inevitable. It is pointed out, however, that the voice of the Congress Party is not the voice of India and the handing over of Britain's authority to the Congress Party would mean civil war. The Congress Party does not represent 100,000,000 Moslems, the left wing parties of all kinds, or the princes whose states comprise two fiifths of India or a quarter of the entire population.

The basic British objection to surrendering authority to the Congress Party is that it could not possibly deliver the goods. If it could, the British would be relieved to accord it responsibility for Indian self-government. The fact is the Moslems won't consent to be ruled by the Congress Party.

The Government's explanation for the failure of the Cripps mission in the spring is that the Congress Party insisted on demanding a cabinet governed by a majority which would not give the Viceroy a say and would have impaired the efficiency of the Indian Army as well as causing other troubles.

The Indian Administration is not an arbitrary setup at all, the British say, for India was conquered from within by the East India Company in the seventeenth century and, with development of the country under British influence, Indians all along have taken a larger share of the administration. The executive government of India today is the Viceroy and 15 members of his Council of whom 11 are Indians. Some of these formerly were active in the Congress Party and two were former leaders of the Party.

President Vetoes Rubber Bill; Names Board to Study Problem

Continued from Page 1

been made in the past, based either on misinformation, misconception, or even partiality to one process or another." It may be, he said, that the present program of the War Production Board is not the best solution.

"If so," he added, "the facts should be ascertained and made public. This is particularly so, if it be true, as charged by some persons in the Congress and outside the Congress, that the manufacture of synthetic rubber from grain has been hamstrung by selfish business interests."

The veto message as a whole was viewed as a strongly worded and carefully documented rejection of the bill which its sponsors said was designed "to expedite the prosecution of the war by making provision for an increased supply of rubber manufactured from alcohol produced from agricultural and forest products."

Suggest Scope Too Broad

Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that to accomplish this end the proposed agency was empowered to provide the necessary plants, equipment, machinery, materials and supplies for the making of synthetic rubber and that in order to get such plants the agency was given power to obtain any necessary materials and priority for them over all other private plants engaged now or later in making implements of war.

Such a course, the President contended, was equivalent to ordering by legislative fiat the manufacture of synthetic rubber in quantities large enough to satisfy any and all civilian needs and to giving absolute priority to obtain scarce materials for this purpose in preference to any other military needs as scheduled by the War Production Board or called for by the armed forces.

He argued that the measure would disrupt the policy, authorized by Congress and approved by himself, of a unified, integrated and efficient program of war production and would undermine the centralized control of that program necessarily vested in the WPB.

Would Endanger Priorities

This bill, he said, would immediately break up that logical coordination of centralized control, and would set up a new agency with power and duty to manufacture alcohol and rubber, and to override all the priorities established by the War Production Board for materials necessary to manufacture all the other hundreds of products essential in war.

"It goes much further than that," he declared. "It provides that even civilian needs of rubber—for pleasure driving, joy-riding—must be given consideration, for the bill sets forth the duty of the new agency to furnish rubber in quantities sufficient to meet the military and civilian needs of the United States irrespective of the relationship of such civilian needs to winning the war."

Every one of the synthetic rubber plants now being built, both to use farm products and to use petroleum, and all the machinery to be installed in them will require large quantities of certain materials of which there is a great scarcity and which are sorely needed for other war purposes, the President emphasized.

Robs Peter to Pay Paul

He pointed out to Congress that every time steel plate is used for a synthetic rubber plant, just so much is being taken away from ships, tanks, high octane gasoline plants and munition plants, and that every pound of copper taken for rubber plants and their equipment will mean fewer shells and less ammunition for the fighting forces.

"It is a gross distortion of our war production policy and a repudiation of our all-out effort to win the war, to say that any critical material can be taken away from military purposes and devoted to non-essential civilian demand," he said. "I am sure that not one loyal American would wish to take an ounce of critical war materials of any kind in order to insure the use of his own automobile for anything but essential war needs."

Danger of Drought

Mr. Roosevelt also spoke of the danger of using up grain too freely. He remarked that one serious drought, like 1934 and 1936, might cause the nation's reserves of grain to be insufficient to cover the requirements for food and for unlimited alcohol and rubber.

The President made it clear that he was not unmindful of the overwhelming interest which the American people have in this problem. He cited the passage of this bill as an evidence of that interest. He explained that the "unusual investigation" which he was authorizing Mr. Baruch, Dr. Conant and Dr. Compton to undertake bespoke the Government's recognition of "the great impact of the lack of rubber upon the lives of American citizens, and would serve to clear away "the present confusion of thought and factual statement."

For After the Bath—

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Fresh, fragrant and as fine as silk! Try this refreshing powder, in your choice of delicate scents: Spice Capri, Gardenia, and several other popular odors. You'll find the Golden Rule label on approximately 400 products of merit, all made to exacting standards and laboratory-tested for quality.

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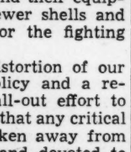

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

One Reason for Need of Cargo Planes

Associated Press from Royal Canadian Navy

Battered but Still in the Game

Axis torpedoes hit this United Nations vessel fore and aft, but in spite of the severe battering the ship managed to keep afloat and to reach an east coast Canadian port.

Gandhi Ready To Take Part In Conference

Continued from Page 1

ate in the direction of the Congress Party, Jawaharlal Nehru, has declared himself against any such conference.

Parley Not Expected

An appeal for a parley was issued Wednesday by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Liberal leader, but few observers here believe one will be called. British authorities both in India and in Britain apparently intend merely to watch the situation and to await developments.

Likewise there is believed to be little likelihood that action will be taken on the suggestion of Dr. Westcott that the issue of Indian independence at this time be arbitrated by the United Nations.

Meanwhile, publication of the text of the original resolution threatening civil disobedience, in which Mr. Gandhi declared that a free India's first move probably would be to seek an agreement with Japan, has caused little excitement here where the full views of the various leaders of Indian opinion and groups long have been known.

Mr. Gandhi's words should be considered in conjunction with the full text of the resolution and in relation to his fundamental philosophy. Actually, Congress Party President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was right when he declared there was practically no difference in substance between this draft and the later one introduced by Mr. Nehru.

Results Held Similar

Whether one held with Mr. Gandhi's resistance program by means of nonviolent noncooperation or agreed with Mr. Nehru's theory that India would aid the United Nations only if granted immediate and complete independence, the practical upshot would appear to be the same.

It is not necessary to attempt to prove the Congress Party pro-Japanese in order to condemn its present demands as inopportune and impracticable and its proposed sanction for enforcing them as entirely unjustifiable.

U. S. Watches India

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—State Department watched closely today the turn of events in India.

Officials avoided comment, either on the All-India Congress Working Committee's resolution pledging India's wholehearted co-operation with the United Nations if independence is granted, or on the British Government's charge that most members of the Committee as well as Mohandas K. Gandhi himself were appeasers of Japan.

Technically, India already is fighting on the side of the United Nations. It entered the war against Germany in 1939, by declaration of the British Governor-General, Lord Linlithgow; and its name appears on the list of United Nations which pledged themselves here last January to fight the war against aggression to the end and "not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies."

Indian troops have fought against German, Italian, and Japanese troops on various fronts.

Whisper Campaign

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—Louis Fischer, author and correspondent, asserted last night that the British were conducting a whispering campaign against Mohandas K. Gandhi which was retarding settlement of the Indian problem.

"The British unfortunately are fighting the Battle of India in America," said Mr. Fischer following his arrival on a Trans-Atlantic Clipper.

"A British whisper is heard, against Gandhi, around the world. This may influence thinking in America for the present, but in India it only makes matters worse and doesn't help to settle the Indian problem."

Describing Gandhi as anti-Japanese, Mr. Fischer said he learned in a seven-day visit with the Indian leader that Mr. Gandhi understands it is important for India and China that the United Nations win the war.

Doubling Cargo Plane Output Put Up to Air Chiefs by WPB

Continued from Page 1

plies needed to keep an air invasion force of 1,000 fighter planes and their crews over Berlin "every day in the year."

The WPB Cargo Plane Committee drew a dark picture of air transport, and said that even doubling output would leave air cargo capacity far short of what could be used for war.

Their report said there is great promise in the use of magnesium for planes, and that there is "satisfactory" development toward using other available materials such as wood and steel. The report turned thumbs down on the use of gliders as an answer to the long-range cargo problem, declaring them to be a "specal expedient for use in special cases."

Imports Strictly Limited

In a further effort to ease the shipping emergency, the WPB is now limiting imports into the United States to approximately 500 items.

The only exceptions to the emergency imports list were lowerrated cargoes from the Caribbean Area and the British Isles, Canada, Newfoundland, and territories and insular possessions of the United States, provided space is available after all listed items have been loaded.

The Board of Economic Warfare has given United Nations and Latin-American shipments priority to the least congested ports and advised American exporters to make arrangements with their buyers to cover additional costs of overland hauls across the continent wherever the Government deems it necessary to reshu¼e goods to other areas.

The emergency priorities listing covers such items as oils, wool, sugar, copper and other ores, coffee, hides and skins, rubber and spices.

Other items on the emergency priorities list include asbestos, jute bagging, balsa wood, bauxite, chalk, cocoa beans, copra, canned corn beef, creosote oil, diamonds, drugs, glycerin, gypsum, gasoline and other motor fuel, insecticides, iodine, kapok, mahogany logs, Manila cordage, mercury, pig bristles, quinine, silk, teak, tea, vanilla beans, wax and whale oil.

Queen Addresses Congress; Accepts Submarine Chaser

Continued from Page 1

tribes can be "systematically merged into one harmonious community."

In the Dutch Empire, she declared, "the Indonesians in their rich variety of religions, languages, arts and customary laws, the Chinese, the Arabs and the Westerners feel equally at home.

"The voluntary co-operation in mutual respect and toleration between people of Oriental and Western stock toward full partnership in government on a basis of equality has been proved possible and successful," she declared.

First Press Conference

The Queen held the first press conference of her career today, seated in the Monroe Room of the White House beside Mrs. Roosevelt. She answered eight questions submitted to her in advance by members of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference association, having to do chiefly with Dutch tulips and her grandchildren, now with their mother, Princess Juliana, in Lee, Mass.

With deep emotion she told reporters, "My people have been overwhelmed by force, but they never have submitted and they never will."

The Queen described the serious lack of food in the Netherlands and the inability to get food to the Dutch people, but expressed great faith in the resistance of her people until plans can be put into effect for restoring their health after the war.

Dutch Conference After War

The Queen in her speech to the joint session of Congress reiterated her intention of calling an empire-wide conference after the war to refit her people into the framework of the Empire.

Throughout the speech the Queen declared herself an adherent of democracy. "Seeing this great democratic assembly, renewing itself at regular intervals and meeting under self-made laws, seems to me a sure guarantee that liberty is forever young and strong and invincible, whereas the autocrat, incapable of rejuvenating himself, is every day near to his end, his regime doomed to die with him," she told the Congressmen.

Again she said of the Dutch, "Democracy is our most precious heritage," and "throughout my reign the development of democracy and progress in the Netherlands Indies has been our constant policy."

Outlining the Empire's peace aims as a restoration of its prewar territory, the Queen said bluntly: "We want nothing that does not belong to us."

Met by Roosevelts

Queen Wilhelmina was met on her arrival at the Union Station yesterday afternoon by President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Last night there was a state dinner in her honor at the White House with 38 guests. The only unofficial guests were Dr. Hans Kindler, Netherlands-born leader of the National Symphony Orchestra, and his wife.

During the dinner, the President gave a toast to the Queen in which he recalled the part the Dutch played in early American history.

"The friendship between our great nations," he declared, "has never ceased. It has been the friendship of peoples who lived for the same kind of human rights and the same kind of national independence." Adding a personal note, the President told the Queen that the American people have a "deep and affectionate regard for her personality as the mother of her people."

The Queen, in response, predicted that "These hard times will pass, and when at last victory will be ours, my compatriots like myself will know that this will be, largely, thanks to American spiritual and material forces, alongside the other United Nations."

Scene at Navy Yard

President Roosevelt and the Queen, a White House guest, journeyed to the United States Navy Yard for the brief transfer ceremonies of the submarine chaser, marked by the lowering of its American colors and the hoisting of the Netherlands colors. A detachment of enlisted men from the United States and the Netherlands removed the bunting from the name-plates on the chaser's quarters, revealing its new name, the Queen Wilhelmina.

In a brief speech, President Roosevelt hailed the transfer as "a tangible expression of admiration for all that the Netherlands Navy has done, and is doing.

"She will bear the name of one who has come to stand in the eyes of the world as a symbol of Netherlands' courage and Netherlands' determination," he said.

The President told the Queen that the "gallant exploits" of her countrymen have "won the admiration of all the other peoples of the world—first in the Netherlands itself and later in the Netherlands Indies, where, in the face of overwhelming numbers, your sons and our sons went down fighting to the bitter end on land and sea and in the air.

"Their memory," he said, "inspires us to redouble our efforts for the cause for which they gave their lives."

The Queen, accepting the vessel, promised that it will "operate in close collaboration with the United States Navy against our common enemies." She expressed the hope that the President's own "love of the sea and of seamanship" will pervade the vessel and "inspire those on board."

The Queen Wilhelmina, a steel submarine chaser, 173 feet in length, was formerly the PC 468.

Nazi Trap Threatens Russian Army

Continued from Page 1

fantry forces were fanning out to the south, it was declared.

The High Command said the Air Force was aiding in widening bridgeheads across the Kuban in the Voroshilovsk area 180 miles south of Rostov. Tank forces were carrying forward the main task, it was said.

Just south of the Don, the forces which crossed at Tsimlyansk and struck eastward toward Stalingrad were declared to be making good progress between the Don and Sal Rivers.

But in the big Don bend where another force is striking southeastward toward Stalingrad, the Germans said they were engaged in "fierce defensive fighting." They claimed that 25 Soviet tanks had been knocked out.

Heavy fighting was reported in the Rzhev area, northwest of Moscow, where the Russians were said to have lost 28 tanks in fierce attacks. In the Volkhov area south of Leningrad, the Russians also were attacking.

Russia's Reserves Going Into Battle

Meanwhile Russia's carefully saved reserves were moving into the battle as Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's troops fought back against a new threat to Stalingrad.

Dispatches which indicated for the first time that reserves were going into action against the German offensive said the battleline apparently had been stabilized at both flanks—near Kletskaya, 30 miles northwest of Stalingrad, and Kushchevka, on the Yeya River 50 miles south of Rostov.

The line still sagged, however, under the weight of Nazi numerical superiority in the Belaya Glina sector, 100 miles southeast of Rostov, and near Kotelnikovski, south of the Don 95 miles southeast of Stalingrad.

At Belaya Glina, the threat to the North Caucasus was greatest. At Kotelnikovski, the menace to Stalingrad was sharpened by the danger of a by-passing drive toward Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, 240 miles to the east, or by the possibility of a squeeze on the important Volga stronghold of Stalingrad from the northwest and southwest simultaneously.

Meanwhile, however, all Nazi assaults northwest of Stalingrad, in the Kletskaya area, were being stopped. Similarly, the Russians reported a firm stand near Kushchevka where they said reckless Don and Kuban Cossacks held a waterline, repulsing attack after attack by German tanks and infantry.

The necessity for blows in return was emphasized by Red Star, the Army newspaper, which said "in order to halt the enemy it is necessary to reply to every attack with counterattacks."

Meanwhile thousands in Cossack villages are members of "extermination detachments" which are hunting down German parachutists, some of whom have landed behind the Soviet lines with small tanks for support, a Tass dispatch said.

More than 100 parachutists landed with four tankettes close to one railway station, intending to rush the station, destroy ammunition trains, and put the railway out of commission, the official news agency said.

"A small Army unit stationed in the vicinity immediately organized resistance with the assistance of railwaymen," said Tass.

"A group of Red Army men in a locomotive with a platform car coupled to it, was sent to flank the landing party. The enemy tankettes which rushed the station were destroyed with incendiary bottles, the landing party was met with machine-gun fire.

Japanese Gains:

Strategic Pacific Islands Occupied

Japanese Imperial headquarters announced today that Japanese naval units had occupied strategic points in the Kai, Aroe, and Tanimbar Islands in the Arafura Sea, north of Australia between Timor and New Guinea.

The occupation was carried out July 30, the announcement said.

The islands lie 375 to 500 miles north and northwest of Darwin, Australia. An Allied communiqué last week mentioned a bombing attack on Japanese installations in the Kai Islands, northermost of the three groups. The other two, however, have not been mentioned in Allied communiqués.

Tactics in Australia Criticized by Hughes

By the Associated Press

Sydney, New South Wales Aug. 6

Former Prime Minister W. M. Hughes issued a statement yesterday calling for immediate United Nations action to drive the Japanese from their New Guinea foothold in the Gona-Buna region, declaring Australia was gravely menaced by the island-by-island advance of the enemy toward the Australian mainland.

Mr. Hughes sharply criticized the United Nations command for permitting the Japanese to land at Gona and Buna.

"Every day Japan draws nearer to our vital centers," he said. "She takes one step at a time, consolidating her position, then takes another. So far she has never failed to reach her objective."

Ruhr Raided:

British Attack Two Nights in Row

The Royal Air Force's big night bomber squadrons attacked the Ruhr Valley Wednesday night for the second time running, the British Air Ministry announced today.

The weather was bad and British sources said the night air operations were not on a large scale. The communiqué reported five of the raiders were missing.

Isolated Nazi raids on Britain, which caused few casualties and only minor damage, stretched from evening until almost dawn.

Two German fighter-bombers made a roof-top attack with bombs and machine guns on a West Country town, hitting a working class residential area hardest.

U. S. Wins in Air:

Japanese Planes Downed in Raids

American warplanes, battling superior numbers of enemy aircraft over China and the Pacific in three different engagements, shot down 14 enemy planes, including 13 of Japan's vaunted Zero fighters, the War Department reported today.

A lone Army heavy bomber of the Boeing B-17 type, on a photographic mission over the Pacific, was attacked by six Japanese fighters July 31 near Wake Island. The bomber's guns destroyed four of the attacking planes — three Zeros and one believed to be a Heinkel 112—and the two remaining enemy planes fled.

At least 10 Zeros were destroyed by American Army pilots when the Japanese attacked Hengyang airport in China July 30 and 31, the Department said.

The first day, a force of 27 Zeros attacked Hengyang. United States pursuit ships shot down four of the Zeros without loss to themselves.

The following day, said the Department, 35 Zeros repeated the attack, but 15 American pilots, flying Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes, shot down six of the Japanese aircraft, destruction of which was confirmed, and probably accounted for three others. Again, the Department said, no planes or pilots were lost.

Japan's Tactics:

Commandos Used In New Guinea

Japanese troops, using the same Commando methods which spearheaded campaigns in Malaya and the Philippines, made the recent landing in the Buna-Gona area on the Papuan Peninsula of New Guinea, Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of Allied land forces in the Southwest Pacific, said today.

Only small numbers were used. But every man was specially trained and highly competent in jungle warfare such as that which must be waged in the wild Papuan country, he said.

The main problem confronting the Allies in New Guinea is one of supply, Sir Thomas asserted. He pointed out that Allied routes across the towering Owen Stanley range from Port Moresby to Kokoda, where patrol skirmishing has been in progress, was more difficult than the Japanese route from Buna-Gona.

An Allied military spokesman said the new Japanese foothold in New Guinea offered no special threat. Answering criticism of the Allies' failure to prevent this landing, he said it was impossible to defend the Buna-Gona area "without sacrificing troops involved."

Japan Lengthens Axis

By a Staff Artist

Menace to Australia Grows

Japan's ring of bases around Northern Australia is drawn closer by the establishment of new bases on Arafura Sea Islands, as indicated on map.

Chinese Attack:

Japanese Base Reported Taken

The Chinese High Command said today that its forces were attacking a chain of outposts which the Japanese established between the port of Wenchow and the Kiangsi-Chekiang Province rail line to the northwest.

Suichang, midway between the rail line and Lishui, Japanese-held air base in southern Chekiang Province, was reported recaptured.

In central Kiangsi, Chinese forces were said to have inflicted several hundred casualties on Japanese troops holding out at Linchwan (Fuchow). Action also continued against a small Japanese force still clinging to positions at Huwan, 12 miles southeast of Linchwan.

Vigil in Lifeboat:

47 Men Sail 32 Days on Atlantic

After 32 days of sailing in a lifeboat, 47 men reached an East Coast port.

They were members of the crew and gun crew of a United States merchant ship torpedoed far out in the Atlantic on June 27. They struck out for land with one sail-powered lifeboat towing four rafts, but as the seas beat at them they abandoned one raft after another until all were in the boat.

They had no navigation instruments. Capt. John LaPoint of Baltimore, Md., steered by sun and stars.

For the last 15 days they had no food or water. They caught fish, fashioning a net from odds and ends on the lifeboat.

Several airplanes passed within view during one four-day period, but sped on without seeing them. When they finally sighted land, it proved to be a Caribbean island inhabited only by wild jackasses.

After two days, they boarded their little lifeboat and sailed again in search of land. Another uninhabited island was visited. Pressing on, they sighted land a third time, with lights that indicated a village.

Children discovered them on the beach and led them to the settlement.

Betty Carstairs, English speedboat enthusiast and owner of a Bahama isle, came to their rescue with her yacht. She took them to Nassau, where they were sent on to an East Coast port.

300-Year-Old Egg Found in Canada By Archaeologists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In the shadow of Canada's largest inland shipyard at Midland, Ontario, archaeologists from the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto are excavating ruins of the first major fortifications on the American Continent west of Quebec City. The ruins are those of old Fort Ste. Marie, built in 1639 by the French Jesuits as a stronghold to protect the Christianized Hurons against the warlike Iroquois Indians.

This excavation work on the shores of Georgian Bay is bringing to light many hitherto-unknown details of the lives of the first white men in this part of the country, and has disclosed evidence of the first manufacture of metal tools, earthenware and mortar. The mortar used in building the stone bastions of the fort is still visible and is of a type which brings admiration from stone masons even today.

Among the discoveries was that of a 300-year-old petrified egg, evidence that the domestic hen was introduced in Ontario as early as 1639. Fort Ste. Marie was also the site of the first social-service work and the first experimental farm in America. Other relics so far discovered include iron tomahawks, copper rosettes, antique nails and spikes, and glass flagons.

Plastics in Planes

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 6 (AP)—An aircraft-equipment-manufacturing firm disclosed today it is producing a plastic support for aircraft plumbing which will save enough rubber annually to make 22,750 tires.

The Adel Precision Products Corporation reported it is employing a plastic block with a thin strip of synthetic-rubber compound instead of a thick block of rubber or rubber compound. Engineers said it reduces the rubber content of plane plumbing systems by 88 to 94 per cent.

Detroit to Save Gas

DETROIT, Aug. 6 (AP)—Rankin P. Peck, Secretary-Director of the Michigan Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, said today a well-planned gasoline-station curfew system probably would obviate the necessity for gasoline rationing in the Midwest and may even end rationing in the East by providing additional transportation facilities.

Mr. Peck said Detroit dealers who are members of the Association will open their stations at 7 a. m. and close them at 8 p. m. beginning next Tuesday for a three-day trial.

Text of Wilhelmina's Address to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6——This is the text of the address which Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, delivered to the Congress of the United States at 12:15 today:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker and members of the Congress of the United States:

It gives me great pleasure to appear in your midst.

Seeing this great democratic assembly, renewing itself at regular intervals and meeting under self-made rules of law, seems to me a sure guarantee that liberty is forever young and strong and invincible, whereas the autocrat, incapable of rejuvenating himself, is every day nearer to his end, his regime doomed to die with him.

Moreover, where and what would the world be today were it not for the United States of America whose legislators you are?

Such thoughts warm my heart in this hour, and I know that my people everywhere feel as I do.

I stand here as the spokesman of my country, not only of those 9,000,000 of my compatriots in Europe, but also of the 70,000,000 in Asia and in the Western hemisphere whom I know to be at one with me in the spirit.

At present, both in Europe and in Asia, that country is under enemy occupation.

A cruel fate has overtaken its inhabitants.

Imagine what it means for a liberty-loving country to be in bondage, for a proud country to be subject to harsh alien rule.

What would be the American answer if an invader tried to cover his wholesale systematic pillage with the firing squad, the concentration camp and the abomination of the hostage practice?

Having come by first-hand knowledge to know your national character better than ever, I doubt not that your answer would be: resistance, resistance until the end, resistance in every practicable shape or form.

This is exactly the answer my people have given, and are giving every day.

"No Surrender" is Motto

If in the material sense they have been ruined by the enemy, their spirit grows with their hardships, and they keep their unflinching belief in their liberation.

They see their families go without what they most need in food and clothing, their workers enslaved by the oppressor.

Yet, "no surrender," remains their constant motto.

Inside occupied territory and outside, the fight goes on.

We use our resources to the best of our abilities.

In the Indies, where our forces won fresh laurels together with yours, stubborn resistance continues locally.

Surinam helps the United Nations with its bauxite, Curaçao with its oil products: our soldiers, sailors and airmen are on duty in both these territories, and they guard them in alert and cordial co-operation with your own forces stationed there when the war in the Far East prevented us from sending reinforcements to the Caribbean area.

Our Navy is on duty every day.

Our mercantile marine, still one of the largest, has been completely integrated in the navigational effort of the United Nations, fighting off Axis submarines and raiders in close companionship with your own brave seafaring men.

Those of us who have the inestimable privilege of being free, feel that it is our holy duty towards our enslaved compatriots in East and West to do whatever we can to hasten the day of victory.

Democracy is our most precious heritage.

We cannot breathe in the sullen atmosphere of despotic rule.

The people of the Netherlands have developed their free institutions in their own progressive way, in accordance with their high regard for personal and national liberty.

They had long approached the complete realization of the four freedoms which the President of the United States has set as one of the aims of our common war effort. There was of old in our whole kingdom freedom of religion and of speech; there also was freedom from fear, and constant forward steps, designed to insure freedom from want, were in ever-expanding evolution.

Constant Democracy

Throughout my reign, the development of democracy and progress in the Netherlands Indies has been our constant policy.

Under Netherlands stewardship, a great number of peoples and tribes are being systematically merged into one harmonious community, in which all these elements: the Indonesians in their rich variety of religions, languages, arts and customary laws, the Chinese, the Arabs and the Westerners feel equally at home.

Careful consideration has constantly been given to the particular characteristics and needs of the peoples concerned.

Confronted as we found ourselves by highly developed forms of civilization to which the population is deeply attached, we strove not to uproot these, but to promote their adaptation to the exigencies of the modern world.

The voluntary co-operation in mutual respect and toleration between people of oriental and western stock towards full partnership in government on a basis of equality has been proved possible and successful.

Increasing self-government, keeping pace with the rapidly broadening enlightenment and education of the native population has been enacted ever since the beginning of this century and especially since the revision of the Constitution in 1925.

First, a War to Be Won

This steady and progressive development received new emphasis and momentum by my announcement last year that after the war the place of the overseas territories in the framework of the Kingdom and the Constitution of those territories will be the subject of a conference in which all parts of the Kingdom are to be fully represented.

Consultations on this subject were already proceeding in the Netherlands Indies when the Japanese invasion temporarily interrupted their promising course.

The preparation of the conference is none the less being actively continued, but in accordance with sound democratic principle no final decision will be taken without the co-operation of the people once they are free again.

What are our war-aims, and what our peace-aims?

We have adhered to the Atlantic Charter, and our Lend-Lease agreemnt with the United States points the way to wise international economic planning.

We want nothing that does not belong to us.

We want to resume our place as an independent nation on the fringe of the Atlantic, on the dividing line of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and to remain your good neighbor in the Caribbean Sea, and we accept the responsibilities resulting from that situation.

And above all, we want to see suitable measures taken in order that henceforth no nation may think it can, with immunity, break its pledged word or attack others.

When speaking of war- and peace-aims, I do not forget, were it only for one brief moment, that first of all there is a war to be won.

In that war we are with you and the other United Nations to the last.

It is not the first time that the Netherlands are associated with the United States in common warfare.

Comrades in Arms

In the Days of Washington, we were at one time comrades in arms, and it gives me pleasure to recall that the first salute given to the American flag on behalf of a foreign government was rendered by guns of my country.

That ancient partnership we see revived today.

One of your great men who stood at the cradle of American Liberty, Benjamin Franklin, once wrote to John Adams, your first envoy at The Hague: "I believe neither Holland nor we could be prevailed on to abandon our friends."

That was in 1782, and I think it still holds good today. We cannot be prevailed on, either of us, to abandon our friends.

That is why we considered the first Japanese bomb on Pearl Harbor as a bomb on ourselves.

That is why we never wavered in our resolve to be with the United Nations until the end.

United we stand, and united we will achieve victory.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

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Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours and 2 hours additional for British Double Summer Time. Beginning August 9 add 5 hours only for British Summer Time.

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Text of President's Veto on Rubber

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message vetoing legislation that would promote the production of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol follows:

I return herewith, without my approval, Senate 2,600, a bill "to expedite the prosecution of the war by making provision for an increased supply of rubber manufactured from alcohol produced from agricultural or forest products."

This Bill would create a new independent agency to be known as the Rubber Supply Agency to be headed by a Director of Rubber Supplies. The new agency is directed to "make available at the earliest possible time an adequate supply of rubber which, when added to the rubber being supplied by other agencies, will be sufficient to meet the military and civilian needs of the United States."

To perform this duty, the agency is empowered to provide the necessary plants, equipment, machinery, materials, and supplies for the making of synthetic rubber. In order to get such plants and machinery, the Director is given power to obtain any necessary materials, and is given priority for them over all other private plants engaged now or later in making implements of war.

Would Fill Civilian Needs

In other words, by legislative fiat, the manufacture of synthetic rubber is ordered in quantities large enough to satisfy any and all civilian needs; and absolute priority is given to obtain scarce materials for this purpose, in preference to any other military needs as scheduled by the War Production Board, or called for by the armed forces.

The approval of this bill would, in my opinion, block the progress of the War Production Program, and therefore the war itself.

The Congress of the United States has heretofore definitely laid down the policy, approved by the President, that in order to carry on a unified, integrated, and efficient program of war production, it is necessary to centralize the power to determine the priorities of materials not only between military and civilian needs, but also among competing military needs. This power to fix priorities for the use of scarce materials has been vested by the Congress in the President of the United States, and has been delegated by him to the War Production Board.

Experience in other wars, as well as in the present conflict, has proved beyond doubt that simplification of power with respect to the use of critical materials is essential to speed and efficiency. In fact, without this, there can result only conflict and delay.

All Agencies Represented

On the War Production Board there are now represented all of the Government agencies concerned with the supply and use of materials for civilian needs in the United States and for the military needs of ourselves and our Allies in this war. To this Board, therefore, can be presented all of the many conflicting military and civilian demands for materials of which there is not enough to go around. One of the responsibilities and functions of the Chairman of the War Production Board is to determine, in the light of the many demands and inadequate supplies, which requirements must be filled first—considering, as we must, that the sole objective is victory in this war.

Obviously, it is only after all of the reasonable military requirements have been met that the civilian needs can even be considered.

This bill would immediately break up that logical co-ordination of centralized control, and would set up a new agency with power and duty to manufacture alcohol and rubber, and to override all the priorities established by the War Production Board for materials necessary to manufacture all the other hundreds of products essential in war.

It goes much further than that; it provides that even civilian needs of rubber—for pleasure driving, joy-riding—must be given consideration, for the bill sets forth the duty of the new agency to furnish rubber in quantities sufficient "to meet the military and civilian needs of the United States," irrespective of the relationship of such civilian needs to winning the war.

WPB Program

The War Production Board has adopted a program for making synthetic rubber, and is now operating under it. In doing so, it has endeavored to operate on the basis of estimated military needs for rubber and those civilian needs which are essential. By the phrase "essential needs" are meant those needs of civilians who require rubber in work directly related to the war effort—for example, driving to war-production plants in automobiles where other transportation is not readily available. It includes also certain necessities for the community, like getting milk to the consumer or children to school.

In order to produce any substantial amount of synthetic rubber, new plants must be constructed or old plants converted. In formulating its program, therefore, the War Production Board has, of course, taken into consideration the amount of critical materials which can be diverted from other vital needs of the war program to build the plants to produce synthetic rubber.

In its program, the Board has allocated a certain amount of rubber to be produced from agricultural products, and a certain amount to be made from petroleum. Both types of plants—those using farm products and those using petroleum—are now being constructed, and others are planned to be constructed month by month, at the greatest possible speed.

Every one of these plants and all the machinery to be installed in them will require large quantities of certain materials of which there is great scarcity and which are sorely needed for other war purposes. They will require steel plate, other steel, copper, bronze and brass. Remember that every time steel plate is used for a synthetic rubber plant, just so much is being taken away from ships, tanks, high-octane-gasoline plants and munitions plants. These rubber plants will also require compressors which are so badly needed to manufacture ammonia and other components of explosives. Every pound of copper taken for rubber plants and their equipment will mean fewer shells and less ammunition for our fighting forces.

Some Plants Must Be Built

In spite of the shortage of materials, however, we know that plants must be built to manufacture synthetic rubber, because rubber is necessary for our fighting machine, and for our production machine as well. I am just as determined as anyone to get that rubber—and to ge it as quickly as we can. But it is necessary to weigh the need for factories to care for civilian luxuries against the needs of our fighting forces.

Therefore, to take the determination of this question away from a board which is equipped by personnel, and by experience, and by an over-all knowledge of all our military and civilian needs, and to place it in an agency which is concerned principally with the manufacture of only one commodity, rubber, is in itself a disruption of a unified and expeditious production program.

To go further, and to say that these materials can be taken away from ships and guns and ammunition and put to work producing rubber, so that some people might use it for automobiles for idle-hour pleasure is to fly in the face of the realities of the present grave military situation which threatens all the world and civilization itself.

It is a gross distortion of our war-production policy and a repudiation of our all-out effort to win the war to say that any critical material can be taken away from military purposes and devoted to nonessential civilian demand. I am sure that not one loyal American would wish to take an ounce of critical war materials of any kind in order to insure the use of his own automobile for anything but essential war needs.

Food Important

There is one other commodity—of supreme importance—which is involved in this question of synthetic rubber. That is food.

The proposed bill not only provides for a complete supply of rubber for any and all purposes, but it also directs that the new agency shall have the duty to "make available at the earliest possible time an adequate supply of alcohol produced from agricultural products to meet any military or civilian need of alcohol in the United States."

In addition to the further consumption of critical materials for the construction of any new alcohol plants which the new agency may determine to be necessary, this provision may require the consumption of many millions of bushels of grain. Even the process of making synthetic rubber under the present program, now actually under way, will require almost 100,000,000 bushels of grain.

It is true that we have great grain reserves at present, but we must bear in mind that there is a steadily increasing demand for grain for the making of food for the Army and Navy and Air Force—not only of the United States but of all the United Nations. In the event of a serious drought next year like those of 1934 and 1936—which is always a possibility—our reserves of grain may not be sufficient to cover the requirements both for food and for unlimited alcohol and rubber.

Therefore, the need of grain for food instead of unlimited rubber or alcohol is something which must also be taken into consideration by those charged with the over-all responsibility of the entire war-production effort.

State of Flux

The processes for making synthetic rubber are now in a state of flux. Some of them are in the purely experimental stage, others have been demonstrated to have varying degrees of efficiency.

It is obviously impossible to determine in advance just which process will eventually prove to be the most desirable, taking into consideration the elements of speed, efficiency of production, and consumption of critical materials. Even the processes for making synthetic rubber out of grain are several in number, and new ones are being presented from time to time.

The whole question of which process to use is tied up with the question of the most strategic use of the materials which are at hand or which can be obtained. Determination in this more-or-less-uncharted area should have the advantages of the flexibility of administrative action rather than be frozen by legislative mandate.

It may well be that serious mistakes have been made in the past, based either on misinformation, misconception, or even partiality to one process or another. It may be that the present program of the War Production Board is not the best solution. If so, the facts should be ascertained and made public. This is particularly so if it be true, as charged by some persons in the Congress and outside the Congress, that the manufacture of synthetic rubber from grain has been hamstrung by selfish business interests.

Bill Evidence of Public Interest

The question of rubber for automobiles is an unusually important one because it so intimately affects the daily lives and habits of so many American citizens. The very passage of the present ill-advised bill is an indication of the overwhelming interest which the American people have in this problem.

I am sure, however, that once they are given the full facts as to the supply of rubber and the military and essential civilian needs for rubber, and the amount of materials required for the production of an adequate supply of synthetic rubber, they will be wholly willing to forego their own convenience or pleasure.

Americans gladly give up their comforts, their time, their money — everything that seems necessary to the successful prosecution of the war effort. They freely and proudly make the greatest sacrifice of all — their own sons and brothers.

In recent months there have been so many conflicting statements of fact concerning all the elements of the rubber situation—statements from responsible Government agencies as well as from private sources—that I have set up a committee of three men to investigate the whole situation—to get the facts—and to report them to me as quickly as possible with their recommendations.

Committee to Study Rubber

This Committee will immediately proceed to study the present supply, the estimated military and essential civilian needs, and the various processes now being urged; and they will recommend processes to be used, not only in the light of need for rubber, but also in the light of critical materials required by these processes.

In a sense this will require a review of the program now being followed by the War Production Board. It will form a basis for future action not only with respect to synthetic rubber, but also such matters as nationwide gas rationing and motor transportation. The responsibility for the distribution of critical materials will continue to remain with the War Production Board; but the Board, as well as the American people, will have a complete statement before them of the facts found by the committee.

This unusual investigation is being directed because of the interest of the American people in the subject, because of the great impact of the lack of rubber upon the lives of American citizens, and because of the present confusion of thought and factual statement.

Present Manufacture to Continue

In the meantime, of course, the manufacture of synthetic rubber from oil and grain will continue without interruption.

The functions of this committee require not only experience in business and production and the relations of government thereto, but also trained, scientific minds. Therefore, I am appointing as members of this Committee Honorable Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman; Dr James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They will be equipped with adequate staff and will, I know, submit their report at the earliest possible moment. I am asking them to investigate the whole situation, and to recommend such action as will produce the rubber necessary for our total war effort, including essential civilian use, with a minimum interference with the production of other weapons of war.

Eight Policewomen Appointed in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Eight uniformed policewomen, the first to be appointed for patrol duty in the City, are to walk a beat in the Jarvis-Dundas district in an effort to curb rowdyism and disorders there, it has been announced by Mayor Fred Conboy. These women, who have been chosen from the ranks of the Canadian Women's Voluntary Services, have volunteered their services and will serve without pay.

The women have been trained in Police work by the C. W. V. S. They will be sworn in as regular members and will have the same powers as bers of the Toronto Police Force their male colleagues.

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U. S. Forms Divisions of Flying Infantry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Formation of the first two of an undisclosed number of entire divisions of infantry to move to a battle front by air was announced today by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, along with formation of a new American-Canadian force of super-specialists in offensive warfare.

The 82nd and 101st Infantry Divisions at Camp Claiborne, La., will be the first of the air-borne units, which will be streamlined down to a strength of about 8,000 men each. All their weapons and equipment will be moved by planes and gliders.

In action, the air-borne divisions will fight as infantry after the manner of similar German Army divisions. The commander of the 82nd Division is Brig. Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway, and Brig. Gen. William C. Lee commands the 101st Division.

The new unit, designated the First Special Service Force, was described as a unique combat unit composed of specially qualified men skilled in all offensive operations, including marine landings and mountain and desert warfare.

The super-commando force will operate directly under direction of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney. A training camp has been established at Helena, Mont., with Col. Robert T. Frederick of the Coast Artillery commanding.

The Canadian contingent will be the first to serve as a part of a United States Army unit, Mr. Patterson said. Canadian officers are already helping form the outfit. Canadians and Americans will wear the same uniform.

Command of another new fighting force, the Engineer Amphibian Command, which has been training at Camp Edwards, Mass., for special assault missions landing operations, has been given to Col. Daniel Noce, he reported. His home is Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The engineers are recruiting motor and sailboat operators, diesel and automobile mechanics for the unit.

Mr. Patterson also reported:

A group of six Canadian officers and 20 non-commissioned officers has arrived at Fort Benning, Ga., to train as parachute instructors for Canadian parachute troops.

The Alaskan Highway is making "very good progress," the work having "gone forward faster than anticipated."

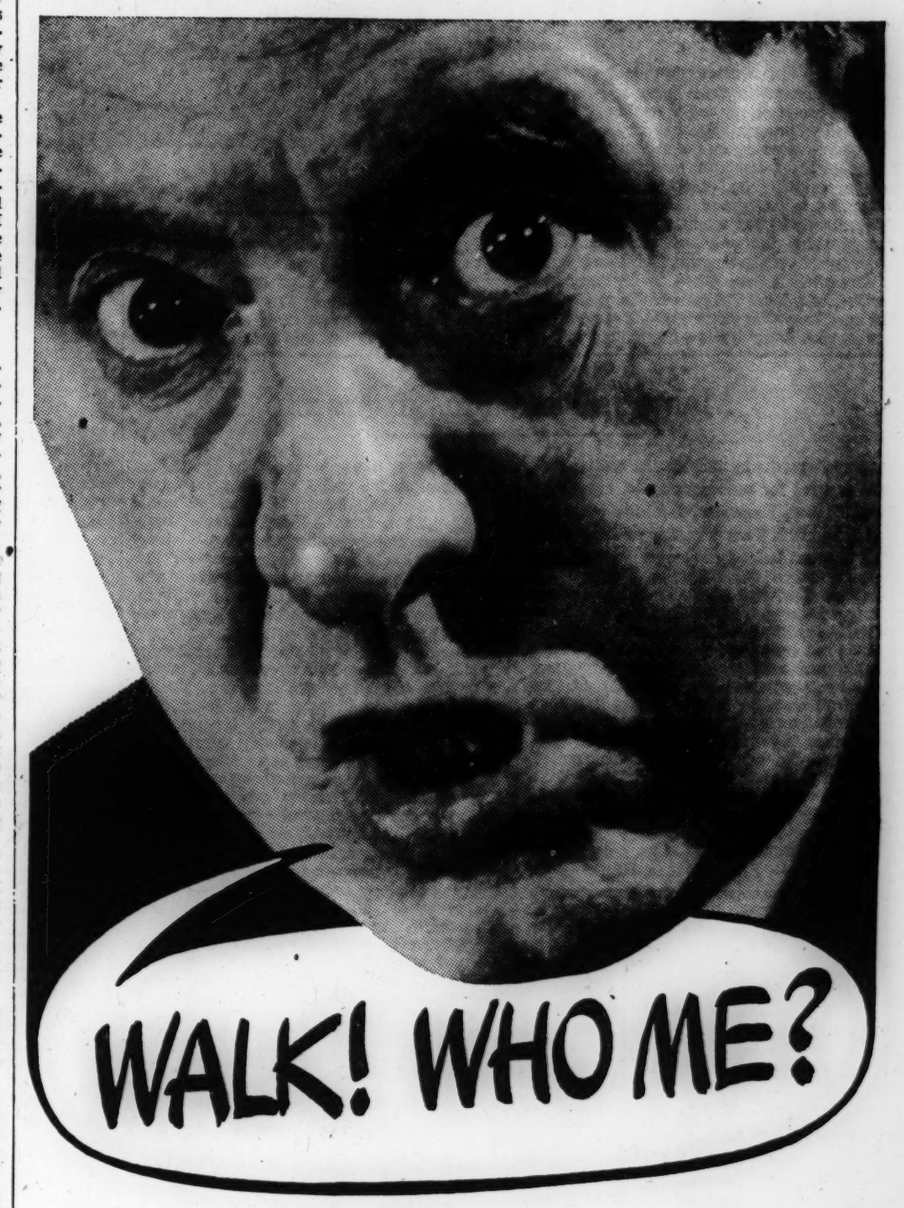
Because of transportation difficulties and housing congestion at many army posts, the War Department has ordered that after Sept. 1 only one further movement of household goods, dependents of Army officers and men and civilian employees will be made at Government expense.

'No Tenderness Policy Toward Italy'—Attlee

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister, assured the House of Commons today that "there is no policy of treating Italy with tenderness."

His statement was in reply to the question of Commander Sir Archibald Southby, a Conservative member, who pointed out that Italy was a supply base for the Axis in North Africa and asked whether Britain would bomb military targets in Rome and elsewhere in view of the enemy bombings of Cairo and Malta.

It was announced that the House, which is planning a recess soon for the summer holiday, would receive a major war statement upon its return "if necessary."



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The Home Forum

Invitation to The Future

I DON'T KNOW WHY my eyes lifted from my book. But they did lift and I looked down the length of the room to where my piano stood, patiently waiting. Of course, the piano is always there and, if I have scarcely noticed it lately, that is clearly my own fault. I am so accustomed to its presence that I have literally not looked at it for months—not as a precious possession, not as a thing of beauty and of personality and true worth.

On this day of which I write, the keyboard was open; there was music on its sturdy mahogany rack; and the little white stone rabbit stood guard, as usual, on one of the shelves. Stamped so plainly "Soviet Russia" under his folded paws, he used not to be approved; but, since his country has been an ally, of course that is all changed. He has even a Russian tune played for him now and then. Like the piano, he makes no complaint; he waits on in silence and in trust.

The man who comes twice a year and tunes the piano thinks it should be played more often. He says it is always better for an instrument to be used; and, on that day when I am so reminded, I make resolutions. I will practice a little while each day—even if only fifteen minutes. I do love playing, really. It quiets and comforts me, and it reminds me, too, of so many things.

* * *

When I was seventeen, I think, that piano was brought into the green living-room where I did so much of my early reading. Then I practiced without fail. Mother saw to that. A metronome stood on one of the little shelves of the piano. I can hear now its measured, demure clicking and feel myself obeying, struggling to keep pace. In those days, the elders thought I had talent. They encouraged and probably flattered until I did actually make some small progress. For there came a time when I was taken to my teacher's teacher, trembling but proud. The piano did not have to wait in those years. Every day it saw service. Many times a day it contributed its generous part. And, when visitors urged, it was invariably willing even if I was not.

There was old Dr. Blanchard. Now and then he would come to stay with us for a night. He was the minister who had married my mother and father, and so fancied he had a certain authority over me. Unfortunately, too, he loved music. Never shall I forget the hot summer evening when I had to play for him the Liszt "Liebestraum" which, for me, was a *tour de force*. My face was hot and flushed, my fingers sticky and unwilling. At last rippled the final notes and I was indulging in a great sigh of relief when Dr. Blanchard said blandly, pleasantly: "Now let us have it once more, my dear." And, being a favored guest, he had his way.

There used to be pupils' recitals, too, at which I was forced to play. But then I could not have my own piano; I would be asked to play upon the one, quite good in its way but not mine, which belonged in my teacher's studio. I could prepare on my own piano, though; and how I did labor! Those recitals were harder to face than examinations in school—somehow less calculable. I never minded examinations, really. I know now that I pretended to dread them only because that was what the other girls did.

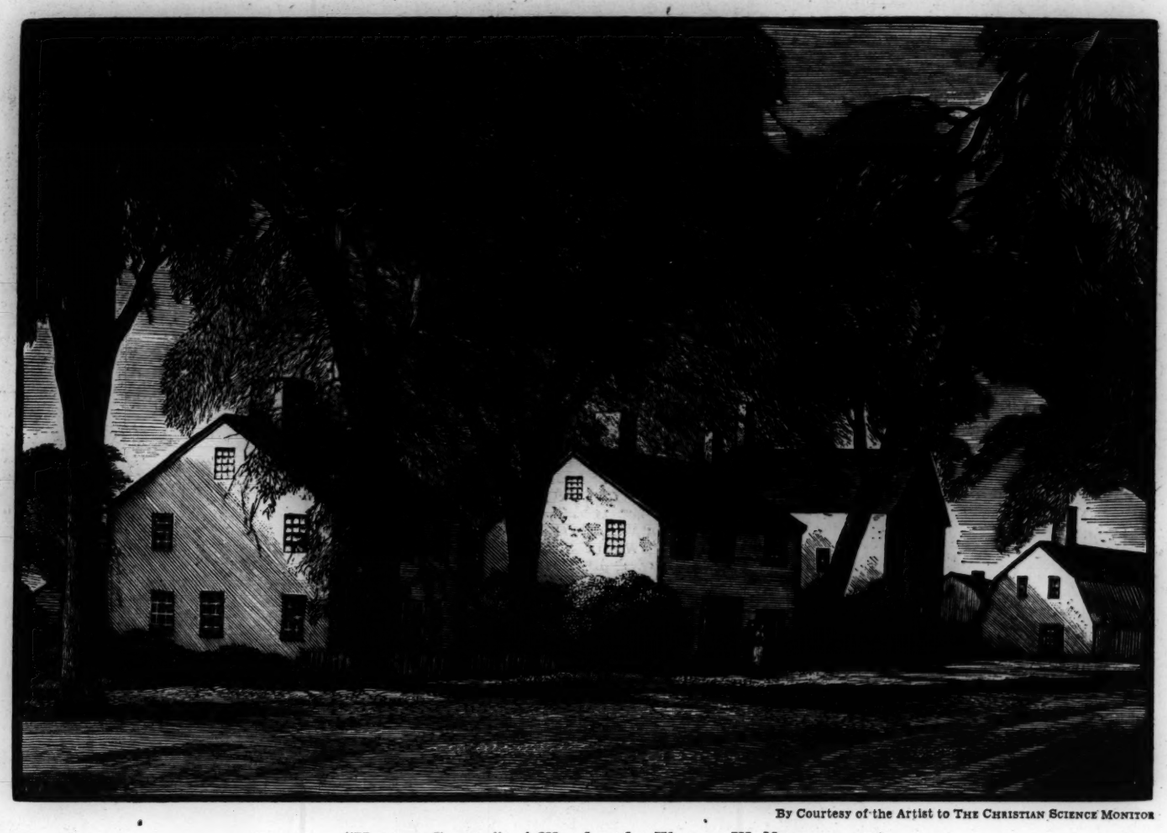
* * *

As time passed, the piano had less and less attention. Once it was lowered shamefully from a third-story window by moving-men who carted it off to a storage warehouse, because we imagined we had no room for it and it was so seldom played. That humiliation it bore for several years. And then it came out of exile because, by this time, there was another living-room which was plenty long enough and wide enough to include even an idle Steinway. And then it happened that a man pronounced my piano afflicted with a cracked sounding-board, and insisted it would cost some hundreds of dollars to restore its usefulness. In the end, it recovered with far less cost and now is ready for anything demanded of it—anything within reason.

* * *

So, one day quite lately, I saw the piano afresh. Near the open door to the porch, it stands looking out to larkspur of a supernal blue and to two small, delicately white birches against the dark corner of the tall hedge. Always an open keyboard. Always an invitation to action. In tune. Alert. Patient and efficient and beautiful, all down the years. Suddenly I was grateful for that piano. I began to wonder if I might not be more faithful in attention to my part of the musical bargain. I saw possibilities opening far into the future.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VILLAGE STREET": *A Woodcut by Thomas W. Nason*

WHILE THE ART of the woodcut is not practiced as commonly amongst contemporary Americans as etching and lithography, it is constantly attracting more adherents. Thomas W. Nason is one of our most skillful performers in that traditional medium. A resident of New England, he has made a number of charming rustic and pastoral scenes, characterizing the terrain, the architecture, and atmosphere. Many graphic artists today portray genre and landscape; they choose to depict moments of action or change. They incline toward the dramatic and narrative, toward transitoriness.

The woodcuts by Mr. Nason are impressive for a tranquillity, for a quality of repose and inwardness. He discerns the permanent rather than the transient features. When he paints trees, they are trees of a universal character; houses are clearly delineated shelters, which are functional, not merely picturesque.

D. A.

Maine Is Like This in March

I HAD COME UP in mid-March, right in the nick of time for a snowstorm—a big one. I thought, then, I knew what winter could be; and I laughed. That trip was nothing more than a great lark. I remember so well that morning when the Canadian National (it was then the Grand Trunk) put me down, the one passenger, at the tiny station on the mile-long spur; and, with much puffing, backed out again to the main line. Between the platform upon which I was standing and the cabin, lay twenty-two miles of road stirring itself from the hold of winter into deep ruts and dangerous soft places. The U. S. mail stage, however, must make its daily route in spite of weather or way, and I reckoned wisely on that. . .

In the village the stage driver had borrowed a sled, and we had taken on my faithful caretaker who, though much surprised to see me, remembered to pick up a neighbor's shovel. From the gate down, he broke the way through the drifts, shoveling here and there as he went along; I followed, as best I could, with a long, full-skirted coat, high heels and shivery silks; the stage driver, dragging the luggage and supplies on the borrowed sled, brought up the rear of the stumbling procession. We were all without snowshoes, and we floundered along, often sinking knee-high in the soft snow.

The wind had blown a clear space before the kitchen door and we were soon in, taking with us the fresh keen air. Fires were started in the great stone fireplace in the living room and in the tiny Atlantic in the kitchen; and while I busied myself keeping them going and pulling the furniture around to cosy relationships, old Murdie tunneled a path to the woodshed and located a rain barrel to catch a chance thawing from the snow-laden roof. The water system used in summer was out of the question, and I had before me the prospect of melting snow for all household uses; for drinking and cooking, at a neighboring spring he filled two three-gallon cans. Then with a knowing squint at the sky, he shouldered the borrowed shovel and departed for his own home in the village. . . .

Toward dark it began to snow, fitfully, at first, then steadily. At eleven o'clock when I snuggled down in comfort between woolen sheets, there were broad parallels of white across the window sashes and rounded caps on the posts of the open porch. . . .

The next morning I awoke to six inches of added snow, a marvelously clear sky, and two fires blank out; I had yet to learn how to bank them. . . .

Getting out in the chill of the dawn was merely the beginning of an arduous day of homely tasks. Outside of two days, when the rain barrel worked, there was always snow to be melted, wood to be brought in for fires far into the night, and oil for the lamps. It took exactly thirty-five minutes of the hardest kind of exertion to get the drinking water from the spring; snow in the gulch was hip-high and soft. Every day there was the trek to the village for mail and such supplies as were not in camp. I gained new ideas of value by lugging a gallon of kerosene in a splashy can over a couple of miles of corduroy road; by the packing of necessities. — From "Sanctuary," by E. W. PAISLEY. (New York: Dutton.)

In Touch With The Great Masters

THERE CAN BE no more useful help for discovering what poetry belongs to the class of the truly excellent, and can therefore do us most good, than to have always in one's mind lines and expressions of the great masters, and to apply them as a touchstone to other poetry. Of course we are not trying to require this poetry to resemble them; it may be very dissimilar. But if we have any tact we shall find them, when we have lodged them well in our minds an infallible touchstone for detecting the presence or absence of high poetic quality, and also the degree of this quality, in all other poetry which we may place beside them. — From "Essays in Criticism," by MATTHEW ARNOLD.

I Have Looked Far, America!

I have looked far, America,
far down, from your many hills.
I have followed the ways of your rivers.
I have seen the fall that spills
a leaping, hurried force.
Where foam-tossed foliage quivers,
I have seen the speeding course.
Onward and onward, unto its home—the sea,
I have heard the wide stream flowing
over rock and bank. I have watched it bringing
a cooling peace to meadows, wide and singing.

I have looked far, America,
far down, at your children going.
I have followed the way of their dream
by the water ever reaching
through ripened land and heart,
with summer's child and stream.
I have heard my spirit start
onward and onward, with children toward
the sea.
I have stood on high hills, reaching
over land and brook. I have joined them going,
your children seeking two great oceans flowing.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Fruitful Christian Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE lofty, remote places of the Sierras, that great mountain system of the North American Far West, rise streams which broaden and deepen as they flow seaward. The camper enjoying grandeur and solitude at a river's source is preoccupied with the beauty of aspens along the stream, with vistas of distant crags which catch the sunlight while yet his camp is wrapped in darkness, and with the song of an unfamiliar bird that wings its way suddenly across his trail.

Later, in remembering how the stream that was tiny in its beginning has through many contributing streams become the majestic river which carries traffic and empowers turbines, he may ponder a river's growth and its continuing supply.

Jesus, we are told, went often into the mountains to commune with God. In exalted spiritual thought, he refreshed himself with the conscious realization that God, as the infinite creator of all reality, is the one source of continuous supply; that God is the Father of all, and that man is His infinite and perfect reflection, living in perpetual coexistence with the eternal Mind. Jesus stated his recognition of this spiritual unity explicitly in the words (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one."

This teaching that God and the real man are eternally related as cause and effect is emphasized throughout the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. As the divine Principle of all reality, God is forever giving to man the spirituality, intelligence, and perfection which constitute his true identity, so the real man must be the immortal, deathless, and continuous expression of Spirit.

The human concept of man as material and liable to sin or suffering is not, therefore, factual, but is only a depiction of the unreliable physical senses. Through Christian Science we learn that every insinuation of mortality can be corrected by denying the evidence of the senses and by asserting prayerfully that man is as God, Spirit, makes him. The freedom from disease and unhappiness which results from claiming the infinite measure of God's bestowal unquestionably indicates that human progress attends the fuller realization that man is already the perfect likeness of God.

The rule for demonstrating spiritual freedom was set forth by Jesus in the words (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." But what is the truth we are to know? Is it not the immeasurable goodness of God as the source of all reality? Proving the divine Principle and rule, then, means holding thought to infinite perfection as the present fact, which is demonstrable as it is understood. Jesus turned ever to God with confidence for an increasing realization of the power, the presence, and the intelligence of good.

In the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." To obtain results commensurate with the promise of Christian Science, we must not only know God as infinite Life but we must also know man as His unmeasured reflection. Since God is omnipresent, eternal, infinite, the man of His making is immortal, satisfied, perfect, whole, and loving. We must not, then, let mere human willing and wishing rob us of the demonstration of our present unity with divine Mind. The only way to live as Jesus lived is to think as he thought—to know God's omnipotence as finding inevitable expression in man.

This Christlike attitude meets every day, with all its problems, in humble reliance upon God as the sure Giver of all needed ability. The Christian Scientist does not think of himself as having personal resources of health or wealth or skill, but draws upon God for the wisdom, strength, and love that prove His infinitude. In particular, he replaces a limited view of attainment with the unlimited expectation of consciously and constantly increasing his own proof of God's allness. He puts no limit upon the possibilities of goodness. Thus spiritual selfhood, which is the reality, comes to light.

Peter, who more than once accepted the finite view of himself, ultimately learned the way whereby "grace and peace" are multiplied, and in moving words set forth a course of progress practical for everyone "through the knowledge of him that hath called us to glory and virtue." He said: "Beside this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. For if these things be in you, and abound, they make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." It is, then, abundant Christianity which demonstrates God as man's origin, his primal and continuous source of supply.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Fruchtbares christliches Leben

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DEN HOHEN entlegenen Plätzen der Sierra, jenem großen Gebirge im Fernen Westen Nordamerikas, entspringen Ströme, die auf ihrem Lauf dem Meere zu breiter und tiefer werden. Dem rastenden Wanderer, der die Großartigkeit und Einsamkeit am Ursprung eines Flusses genießt, geht das Herz auf beim Anblick der Schönheit der Espen dem Fluß entlang, beim Ausblick auf hochragende ferne Felsspitzen, die im Sonnenlicht glänzen, während sein Lager noch in Dunkelheit gehüllt ist, und beim Gesang eines unbekannten Vogels, der plötzlich über seinen Pfad huscht.

Später, wenn er sich erinnert, wie aus dem Fluß, der an seinem Anfang so klein war, durch viele Nebenflüsse der majestätische Strom geworden ist, der Schiffe trägt und Turbinen treibt, mag er über das Wachstum eines Flusses und seinen beständigen Zufluß nachdenken.

Jesus ging, wie wir der Bibel entnehmen, oft auf Berge, um in Gemeinschaft mit Gott zu sein. In erhabenem geistigem Denken erfrischte er sich mit der bewußten Vergegenwärtigung, daß Gott als der unendliche Schöpfer aller Wirklichkeit die eine Quelle beständiger Versorgung ist; daß Gott der Vater aller ist, und daß der Mensch Gottes unendliche und vollkommene Widerspiegelung ist und unaufhörlich mit dem ewigen Gemüt zusammenbesteht. Jesus erklärte seine Erkenntnis dieser geistigen Einheit ausdrücklich mit den Worten (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins".

Diese Lehre, daß Gott und der wirkliche Mensch ewig als Ursache und Wirkung zueinander in Beziehung stehen, ist in den Schriften Mary Baker Eddys, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, überall betont. Als das göttliche Prinzip aller Wirklichkeit gibt Gott dem Menschen ewig die Geistigkeit, Intelligenz und Vollkommenheit, die seine wahre Wesensübereinstimmung bilden; daher muß der wirkliche Mensch der unsterbliche, todlose und beständige Ausdruck des Geistes sein.

Der menschliche Begriff vom Menschen als materiell und fähig, zu sündigen oder zu leiden, ist daher keine Tatsache, sondern nur eine Darstellung der unzuverlässigen körperlichen Sinne. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erfahren wir, daß jede Einflüsterung der Sterblichkeit berichtigt werden kann, nämlich durch Verneinung des Augenscheins der Sinne und durch inbrünstiges Behaupten, daß der Mensch so ist, wie Gott, der Geist, ihn macht. Das Freisein von Krankheit und Elend, das die Folge des Beanspruchens des unendlichen Maßes der Verleihung Gottes ist, zeigt fraglos, daß menschlicher Fortschritt die vollere Erkenntnis begleitet, daß der Mensch schon das vollkommene Ebenbild Gottes ist.

Jesus stellte die Regel für das Beweisen geistiger Freiheit auf mit den Worten (Joh. 8, 32): „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen". Aber was ist die Wahrheit, die wir zu erkennen haben? Ist sie nicht die unermeßliche Güte Gottes als die Quelle aller Wirklichkeit? Das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel beweisen, bedeutet also im Denken an der unendlichen Vollkommenheit als der gegenwärtigen Tatsache festhalten, die in dem Maße beweisbar ist, wie sie verstanden wird. Jesus wandte sich immer vertrauensvoll an Gott, wenn er einer wachsenden Erkenntnis der Macht, der Gegenwart und der Intelligenz des Guten bedurfte.

Im Vorwort zu „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. vii): „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen". Um Ergebnisse zu erlangen, die der Verheißung der Christlichen Wissenschaft entsprechen, müssen wir nicht nur Gott als das unendliche Leben, sondern auch den Menschen als Seine unermeßliche Widerspiegelung erkennen. Da Gott allgegenwärtig, ewig, unendlich ist, ist der von Ihm geschaffene Mensch unsterblich, befriedigt, vollkommen, gesund und liebevoll. Wir dürfen also bloßes menschliches Wollen und Wünschen uns nicht des Beweises unseres gegenwärtigen Einsseins mit dem göttlichen Gemüt berauben lassen. Die einzige Art zu leben, wie Jesus lebte, ist zu denken, wie er dachte—zu wissen, daß Gottes Allmacht unvermeidlich im Menschen Ausdruck findet.

Diese christliche Haltung beginnt jeden Tag mit allen seinen Problemen in demütigem Vertrauen auf Gott als den unfehlbaren Geber aller nötigen Fähigkeit. Der Christliche Wissenschafter denkt nicht, daß er persönliche Hilfsquellen der Gesundheit oder des Reichtums oder der Geschicklichkeit habe, sondern weiß, daß er die Weisheit, Stärke und Liebe, die Seine Unendlichkeit beweisen, von Gott empfängt. Insbesondere ersetzt er eine begrenzte Ansicht des Erlangens durch die unbegrenzte Erwartung eines bewußten und beständigen Wachsens seines Beweises der Allheit Gottes. Er zieht den Möglichkeiten des Guten keine Grenze. So kommt das geistige Selbst, das die Wirklichkeit ist, ans Licht.

Petrus, der sich des öftern als endlich ansah, lernte schließlich verstehen, wodurch „Gnade und Frieden" vermehrt werden, und schilderte mit lebendigen Worten eine für jedermann praktische Art des Fortschreitens „durch die Erkenntnis des, der uns berufen hat durch seine Herrlichkeit und Tugend". Er sagte: „Wendet allen euren Fleiß daran und reichet dar in eurem Glauben Tugend und in der Tugend Erkenntnis und in der Erkenntnis Mäßigkeit und in der Mäßigkeit Geduld und in der Geduld Gottseligkeit und in der Gottseligkeit brüderliche Liebe und in der brüderlichen Liebe allgemeine Liebe. Denn so solches reichlich bei euch ist, wird's euch nicht faul noch unfruchtbar sein lassen in der Erkenntnis unseres Herrn Jesu Christi". Ein umfassendes Christentum beweist also Gott als des Menschen Ursprung, als seine uranfängliche und beständige Quelle der Versorgung.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Mr. Choate Welcomes One of His Secretaries

THE ATTITUDE of the Secretaries toward Mr. Choate was charming. There was a deference and a regard that was most interesting to watch, and their affection and devotion were obvious and unquestioned. Through my crack in the door I would see Mr. Choate arrive in the mornings, silk hat, flower in his coat, gloves and walking-stick, with Mr. Woodward following slightly behind, a regular courtier, lacking only the Sir Walter Raleigh cloak to put down in case mud had to be crossed. A few minutes would elapse, and, leaving Mr. Choate to open his personal mail, Mr. Woodward would come slipping into Mr. Carter's room, and soon the two of them would be talking jovially about their doings of the previous evening. It wouldn't be long before Mr. Choate, hearing the laughter, would come in, too, all ready to have a part in whatever fun was going on. What jolly times they had! I had known few men, and none in the least like them. . . . There was a warm human quality about them all; they were refreshingly alive and interested in everything, and extremely alert where any matter remotely allied to their work was concerned. . . .

Mr. Carter should have been back from his vacation immediately after Mr. Choate's return, but I had been warned by Mr. Hodson that when he went to the United States it was always difficult for him to drag himself away. His intentions were of the best, but something important always turned up to delay him. Two or three cables had come announcing his sailing, but he didn't come, and Mr. Choate began to be quite cross. At last, however, he arrived. Mr. Choate had come in early that morning, so when I heard a lighter step crossing the hall, I suspected it was the truant. It didn't take a minute to warn him that Mr. Choate had come and that there was a rod in pickle for him. With the merest word of greeting he caught up a document and hurried into the Ambassador's room, smiling, confident. But Mr. Choate, sitting at his desk absorbed, apparently did not hear him. Mr. Carter stood at the side of the desk waiting, "listening to the clock ticking" as he told me afterwards. Finally, Mr. Choate looked up, gave a theatrical start, stared as at something new and strange, and, shading his eyes with his hand, enquired:

"Can this be Mr. Carter? *How you've grown!*"—From "Miss Bax of the Embassy," by EMILY BAX. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

The Educated Soldier ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

The 1942 edition of the American soldier is the most educated fighting man in the world today.

With 4,000,000 citizens now being brought to the peak of their training, the educational level of the United States Army of World War II is higher than that of any Army ever put into the field and notably higher than its own counterpart of World War I.

This one fact, above all others, tells the story: Forty-one per cent of all white selectees inducted into the Army during the past two years are either high school graduates or have had some college training. Twenty-five years ago the soldier of comparable educational attainment constituted only 9 per cent of the American Army.

These and other related data have just been brought out and made available to the War Department by a joint study undertaken by Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the Special Service Division of the Army, and J. C. Capt, Director of the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce.

Qualified for Specialized Needs

The most significant conclusion drawn from this survey is that the American soldier of 1942 is particularly qualified to meet the specialized needs of modern warfare, requiring, as they do, a higher standard of educational equipment than ever before.

The American soldier's qualifications stand out notably in comparison with World War I.

Today 11 per cent of the white selectees have had a college education. In World War I only 5 per cent had a college education.

Today 30 per cent of the citizen Army are high school graduates. In World War I only 4 per cent were high school graduates.

Today 28 per cent have one or more years of high school training. In the last war only 12 per cent were high school nongraduates.

The phenomenal improvement in the educational level of selectees in World War II as compared with the Army of 1917 is by no means the result of simply higher educational standards. It is due largely to a spectacular increase in educational opportunities throughout the United States in less than a generation.

According to statistics of the United States Office of Education in 1940, on the eve of America's entry into the war, almost as many men were attending college as were in high school less than a quarter century ago. The high school enrollment in 1940 was seven times greater than in 1916.

Another illustration of this trend is the fact that of the 18-44 age group the men from 21-24 had the highest median number of years of school and those from 35-44 the lowest. The 18-20-year group had not, of course, completed its education. Those facts point markedly to the rapid improvement in educational opportunities in recent years.

A geographic breakdown of these statistics shows that the white man of military age in the West—the Mountain and Pacific States—are better educated than those in the North—the New England, Middle Atlantic, East and West North Central States. The selectees from the South—South Atlantic and East and West South Central States—were found to be less well educated than either of those groups.

Much Progress Among Negroes

Although, according to the Special Service-Bureau of Census study, the educational attainment was lowest among Negroes, large gains in education have taken place in the Negro group during the past two decades. This is disclosed in the fact that 13 per cent of Negro men in the 35-44 age bracket received one year or more of high school education, while 26 per cent of the 21-24 age group attended high school.

Data on the educational level of Negro selectees in the present war, when compared with similar data from the last war, also show great progress. Sixty-three per cent of the Northern Negro selectees have attended high school and 33 per cent of the Southern Negro selectees have attended high school as compared with 14 per cent of the Northern Negro draftees and 3 per cent of the Southern Negro draftees in the last war.

The latest census statistics on years of completed schooling represent the first full inventory of the educational status of the entire population ever undertaken. The question on the highest grade of school completed was included in the census in place of the less comprehensive questions on illiteracy asked in previous censuses.

The number of illiterates cannot be estimated from these figures since the completion of no particular grade of school corresponds to the attainment of literacy. Ability to read and write is a less clear-cut concept, it is pointed out, than the completion of a given number of years of school, and even if literacy could be precisely defined by the grade in which it was acquired would depend on the individual and the school system. Some literate individuals never had any formal schooling.

The percentage of illiterates in the population 10 years old and over in 1930 was less than half as great as in 1900, 4.3 as against 10.7 per cent. It is considered highly probable that the illiteracy rate is now even lower, particularly since more than 30 per cent of the illiterates in 1930 were foreign-born whites whose numbers have been dwindling rapidly since the restriction of immigration.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Typewriters in Uniform ..... *By Don McCammond*

Carriages move, typewriter keys plop into place, and shortly a mass of men is moved, production speeds up, supplies are ordered or delivered. With a click and a clack and a thump or two, the course of an Army is changed, retreat turns into offense, a great ship is commissioned, thought and idea are imprisoned for greater use and appreciation.

These mighty machines, these movers of men, what are they? No more than the "mills" battered daily by newspapermen. Well-behaved little machines, usually, exploding only occasionally with an inexplicable inability to spell. Now they are at war. Their courses are just as exciting, just as dangerous, as that of a man-of-war; they are just as sedentary and routine as many a civilian's way. They are one of the chief conduits of communications, making one of the greatest triple plays in history . . . from thought to machine to command.

They Serve on the Fighting Fronts

In the ranks with the radio, field telephone and telegraph, they serve on the fighting fronts as they did in the last war. The rolls of veterans include the standard machine which accompanied Company D, 8th Battalion, Third Marine Division, through Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne. Another clamored through five major engagements and traveled on eight fronts with Company B, 26th Infantry, First Division. This typewriter went from Sedan to Coblenz, issuing outpost orders with advanced units in the American Army of Occupation. It was never the same, however, according to the Company, after falling from a combat wagon on the return from the Soissons offensive.

Today it moves with the Army in the Arctic north, hauled to its post by dogsled. On Army mules it climbs over mountain passes and jogs through desert reaches. Typewriter keys clattered in the jungles of Bataan, scribing the losses and retreat to Corregidor. Back and forth it travels across the Egyptian and Libyan sands, the Russian steppes or publishing the messages of the European underground.

Two Australian soldiers evacuated from Crete digressed long enough on the Island to find a typewriter which they carefully appropriated. During their journeys they protected it to the exclusion of other things, transporting it under guard from Crete to Egypt. The rest of the tale has no point in this story, but, to complete the record, the soldiers took the machine to the privacy of their quarters to discover their precious find had only Greek characters on its keys. The colorful troops from Down Under found other means of expression.

Can't Buy Bonds, But Does Its Share

Equally essential to the conduct of the war at sea, typewriters are assigned to every warship. Before the Navy sliced its requirements to meet wartime standards and relieve the shortage of such machines, a battleship carried 59, an aircraft carrier 55, a cruiser 30, and destroyer 7.

In a supporting role, the typewriter does much the same work as the man behind the man behind the gun. From the expert, the professional with the touch system, to the amateur who travels with hunt-and-punch, the typewriter is the translator, carrying reports of war production, buying food and equipment, ordering big guns and then sending them into action.

Many machines will never see field service. They are kept behind the lines to handle the tremendous amount of paper work needed to put an Army and Navy of millions of men into the front lines. Records must be kept from day to day, from hour to hour. They must be available on the second to show the exact strength and disposition of every unit. Typed records keep up-to-the-minute count of every man and his condition.

That is the more or less uniform job these mechanical soldiers are doing. They are primarily a business tool, and in business offices of the Nation are co-operating in civilian defense and private industry. They help give birth to the inventor's ideas, the author's plots. They are the happy source of amusement for many an office worker who plasters a pungent bit of tomfoolery clipped from the daily papers on the machine of a friend. In a newspaper office they are more than a machine; they are the friend and confidant of their owner, becoming personalized by close association with his identity.

The typewriter cannot win the war, and it cannot buy war bonds or stamps, but it does its share.

To Change the Subject:

"Labor" Still Folks ..... *By K. H. Hendrick*

Sometimes the real news element in a situation is hidden far below the surface of events.

The recently threatened streetcar and bus strike in Los Angeles is a case in point. If it had taken place it would have been news for the larger world, however, only if almost every other city in the country hadn't faced a similar emergency at one time or another. That it did not take place because the men were too patriotic to strike would also have been news only if like patriotism weren't flaring up all over America. Strike threatened, strike averted—that sort of thing isn't always news now, however nice it sounds.

In this instance, the "villain" in the piece was the dissatisfaction of hundreds of streetcar and bus men with a War Labor Board ruling. But the hero—and this, of course, is the best part of the story—was the same large group of men, which decided at the last minute that in times such as these, to negotiate is better than violence, and patience than the right to resign.

They Said They Wouldn't, and They Didn't

For they said they might resign. They couldn't strike exactly; their union had promised the War Labor Board it wouldn't strike. What had happened was that Dean Gordon S. Watkins of the University of California, as arbitrator for the case, had recommended a three-cent wage rise, whereas, it looked as though the men would stick for a 15-cent increase instead. But they didn't. They decided to keep on working and to let the President know that the terms of the agreement weren't satisfactory to them.

Eighty-eight cents an hour may not be wage enough, after all, for driving a bus or piloting a one-man streetcar. At least one passenger has ruminated that he'd want considerable for being courteous to passengers at rush hours, with traffic the mess it sometimes is. But compensation is not limited to money, and sometimes there's some left over for the passenger, too.

A newspaperman woke up to that the other day when he took what felt like an interminable streetcar ride in the direction of the news. He saw from the look on the motorman's face that he was reaping rewards from the incident about to be recorded, and as for himself, he got richer quick.

A Little Child Sets Good Example

The incident was made up of a little girl and what she did. One couldn't have happened without the other. If an adult pounded on his knees and said, "Go, go," he would have looked—well, fatuous, to say the best. But not that young sister of 18 months or so. She had yellow hair and brown eyes and a white dress with red polka dots, and it was starched neat as could be. And every time the streetcar came to a full stop, she pounded furiously with her little hands and even tuned up for a few tears.

It was her first streetcar ride, her mother apologized, and she didn't want that ride to end. So the motorman was careful to ease into every stop thereafter, always offering verbal assurances to his thrilled passenger that there would be an early renewal of transit.

Marvelous? Not wanting to reach the end of the trip! The newspaper man had been thinking of nothing so much as getting through with the ride, but that precious youngster made him realize he might just as well enjoy the adventure—see things he hadn't seen before and learn something.

This is just an assumption—but what of the idea that back of the fact that Los Angeles transportation men did not walk out on their jobs when they threatened to, lie hundreds of experiences with the public as pleasant as this one. And when dire prognosticators of dire things predict what "Labor" is going to do, it's also worth remembering that Labor is made up of laborers and that in America, laborers can always be folks.

Global Distance: Allies Striving to Master It

Ability to conquer space at high speed held necessary cog in victory machinery.

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Modern technological science has made flying from New York to London as easy as going down to the corner grocery was in the 1890s. But the battle against time and space remains a long way from being won.

Perhaps vast fleets of great freight-carrying airplanes, which are being demanded insistently, will provide the means for winning it. But won it must be if the United Nations are to achieve victory over the Axis.

As a well-known astronomer declared recently, the half-truth that geographical distances have been virtually abolished turned out to be a dangerous lie when brave men found themselves unsupported far from home at Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, and Mandalay.

Geographical distances not only remain, they momentarily fight on the side of the Axis. The plain fact is that before they can be fully and finally victorious the United Nations must wrest from Germany and Japan the military hegemony over approximately 8,000,000 square miles of land, or more than one sixth of the total inhabitable area of the world's surface.

Geographical Factors

The United Nations are in their present disadvantageous position primarily because they failed to understand sufficiently early what the Axis knew from the beginning, namely, the vital importance of geographical factors.

Thus Germany and Japan have been enabled to fight principally from the centers of great circles on inner lines of communication, making it possible for them to concentrate their full power with relative ease at varous circumference points. The United Nations, on the other hand, must transport enormous quantities of men and equipment over tremendous distances in order to throw their full striking power at a single spot.

Even when the distances are negotiated and the armies and guns delivered, certain strategic advantage will for a time remain with the Axis, for it still will have its inner lines of communication and will be able to go on the defensive at the point of contact while at the same time preparing to counterattack in force at some weakened sector elsewhere.

Ultimately, of course, the United Nations should be able to offset their inferior strategic position by bringing such overwhelming force to bear that the Axis peripheries will be collapsed in upon their centers.

Strategic advantage avails little if an attacking force cannot be met by an equal or a superior force and it is in this that the United Nations hold the key to final success. They possess potentially the power and the means to transport it—either by sea or by air—to batter down or wear out Axis opposition at all points.

But until such a time, the United Nations must follow what has been eloquently called "a retreat to victory," confining their chief activities to preventing the enemy from concentrating the full extent of his might in any single theater—either by means of a second front in Europe, mass air raids, or a series of combined aerial and land harassments at various points.

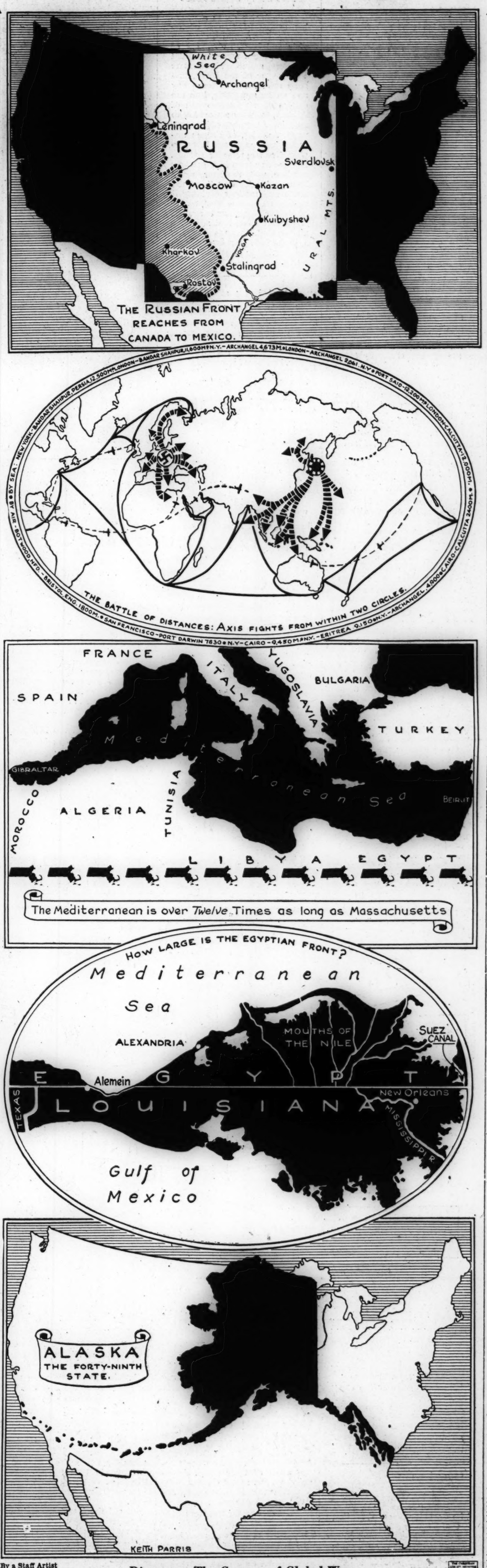
Battle Against Distance

Regardless of the tactics employed, however, the battle against distance must go on with steadily rising intensity.

To keep the Russians fighting in a vast arena that would blanket the center of the United States from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the United Nations must ship supplies 2,400 miles from Britain and 5,400 miles from New York. To supply its forces in the Middle East and in the Eastern Mediterranean, Britain must send ships 12,900 miles around the Cape of Good Hope. To reach the American base in Eritrea, United States's ships must travel 11,254 miles. Chungking is about 16,000 miles from New York by land and water, if you can get there at all, and Sydney is about 7,500 miles from San Francisco.

But perhaps an even better conception of the tremendous geographical handicaps which the United Nations must overcome can be gained from the following recently compiled statistics on the time consumed by average American supply vessels on round trips to key points:

For a voyage to Britain and return, 75 days are required; to Archangel, 5 months; to Australia, 4 months; to Alaska, 1 month; to the Middle East, 5 months; to India, 5 months, and to Iceland, 2 months.



By a Staff Artist

Distance—The Consort of Global War

Perhaps "World War I" was a misnomer, for, though the battles of 1914-1918 were fought by nations from all parts of the globe, the strategy itself was confined to separate compartments. Today the battle plans proceed upon a global basis that makes it a world war in fact as well as name. The cartographer's comparisons spur the imagination to concept of the distances which are involved.

Theory that ruler who held Russia could dictate to world ignores air power.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

General Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff in the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, is said to have directed his campaigns from a railway map. Adolf Hitler is reported to derive his strategic intuitions by studying a globe.

This contrast makes clear the difference between politics and geopolitics. Politics may aim at establishing mastery over a limited territory. Geopolitics, as it was evolved by the British geographer Sir Halford Mackinder, and as it is being taught by the former German Gen. Karl Haushofer and his school, is global. The gist of its teachings amounts to a guidebook for world rulers. Or for would-be rulers.

Dr. Haushofer's main contention is simple and grandiose at the same time. He discards the old concept of five continents and seven seas. According to him, the surface of the globe is covered by only three continents and only two oceans. The two oceans are the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the three continents are Australia, the Americas, and the so-called World Island which is formed by Europe, Asia and Africa. A welter of partly astute and partly untenable observations led the geopoliticians to the conclusion that the middle of the World Island, in other words, Russia, is the hub of political power. They call that central space the Heartland and assert that he who rules the Heartland, rules the World Island. And he who rules the World Island, must, by necessity, become ruler of the world.

Key to British Power

This theory is, of course, irreconcilable with the existence of the British Empire. For Great Britain never had access to the Heartland, let alone was it in a position to exercise mastery over it. British world rule was based on command over the peripheral lines of communication—the sea lanes. And this command was based on holding the power-triangle formed by Gibraltar, Aden and Singapore. From Gibraltar, South Europe and Northwestern Africa were dominated; from Aden, East Africa and the western part of the Indian Ocean, while Singaport blocked the eastern part of the Indian Ocean and the Southwestern Pacific. The British Home Fleet took care of the remainder of the Atlantic.

This system is exactly the opposite of Haushofer's scheme. The Nazi scholar contends that the British system could work only as long as the people who inhabited the Heartland were not aware of their extraordinary position. The Nazi conquest of Russia is intended to change that condition. Once the Germans have entrenched themselves in the Heartland, Persia and the whole Middle East will fall in their lap. From the center they will push forward to the remaining British key stations. They will drive the British, and any other, Navy from the seas, by robbing it of its bases. They will master the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean by their unchallenged command of the interior routes of the World Island. This accomplished, the world will be at their mercy.

Air Power the Key

Stripped of its emotional appeal and its high-sounding terminology, Dr. Haushofer's theories boil down to the contention that in a fight between the fortress World Island and the attacking United Nations, the odds lie in favor of the fortress. Possession of Russia would, indeed, make the fortress virtually self-sufficient; the inner lines of communications would allow a quick and relatively safe shifting of supplies and men. In contrast to it the supply lines of the United Nations are abnormally long and exposed to attacks.

All this is perfectly accurate. Still, there are two flaws in Dr. Haushofer's concept. Even if Germany conquered the Heartland, it would take many years to organize it. Until then the inner lines would not function nor would the badly needed raw materials be forthcoming.

The second flaw is that Dr. Haushofer was so enveloped in the minute aspect of geopolitics that he failed to pay due attention to such practical matters as the growth of air power.

Air power not only reduces distances beyond anything conceivable even 10 years ago, but it also enables us to defend or attack remote points regardless of who is in possession of the neighboring territory. Not from the World Heartland, therefore, but from the world's airplane factories will the final victor emerge.

Important Point

Here indeed may be the important point which the geo-politicians overlooked. They not only keyed the strategy, but they selected the weapon. And they appear to have chosen those in which the democratic powers excell.

Flexibility of production which Britain and America enjoy promises a technological superiority in the air, provided the designers of the democracies retain the imaginative approach which has so far been one of their chief characteristics.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, August 6, 1942

A Thursday Page

Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Lock Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," Etc

Chapter Five

Twice a year, it was the custom for each member of a Young Company to entertain the other members of his own guild. And without a word of advice or a hands-turn of assistance from the elders of the family. Sometimes this was made an occasion for picking strawberries or blueberries out along the Flatt, north of Albany or on the hills behind the city; sometimes for a picnic on Patroon's island, though that had been rather overdone. But of late the Companies had been asked to hold their celebrations, as far as possible, within the safety of the stockade.

Lydia set some last touches to her preparations in the voorhuis. Supper was to be in here, and the really royal display of silver and fine delft ware, of shining pewter and snowy linen was enough to make proud the heart of any ambitious hostess. The flowers, too, she had picked them and arranged them this morning; the choice of food for supper was all her own; and she was wearing her finest lace cap, and sheerest apron. There was nothing left to do before the guests arrived.

Father and Groetmoeder had gone off to visit with Dominie de Vos, Alie who'd been buzzing round like a bee, sampling now this, now that, as member of another Company had been packed off to supper at a neighbor's. Martha, Julie, Tytie and the other slaves were still rinsing, polishing, baking, basting, back there in the hot kitchen. That left Lydia in sole charge; triumphant, and yet with a feeling of responsibility.

She stepped out into the garden, warm with the sunlight of late afternoon, the better to enjoy her pride of possession. Preparation had been made even here; on the new scythed grass of the garden, smooth as green plush lay straw mats, each with a grass fan beside it; and chairs and two spare cushion-rests for such girls as would bring along their lace-cushions.

Father's bees shot busily from their arrow-slit holes in the brick beehouse beneath the zomerhuis, whirling upwards over the stockade and out into the sumac. Good. She'd been rather anxious about that; if rain or sodden cold had cut short the flow of honey, angry bees would have settled upon guests and refreshments. Lydia ticked off one more tragedy averted.

Concern for Wolf

But Wolf—the thought kept coming back and back, as it had broken in upon work and play, eating and sleeping, today and yesterday. Who could dream for an instant that Wolfert de Vos could do anything shameful or criminal. Long before he had become the leader of the Company, girls and even other boys had instinctively taken their troubles to him, and never had he denied his help or counsel. And his loyalty to the city was as unquestionable as his loyalty to his Company.

Then Tytie came out to ask if his mistress needed another chair from the counting house, and the youngest guests started to arrive, as usual a good half hour before they were bidden. With the wisdom born of experience Lydia set them immediately to playing games. That burned up surplus energy, and would make it safer for Groetmoeder's china when they went indoors to supper.

She had barely sorted them into sides, picked out captains, when Katalina Roet, Elsje Hendrickse and Trudy arrived in a chattering little group, slaves carrying their lace-pillows. The chairs were grouped in the shade of the weeping willow. Settling their pillows on the stands they exclaimed politely at the beauty of the formal little garden, just as though they had never seen it before.

Though Lydia knew what was coming next, she could not avert it longer.

"How dreadful," said Elsje Hendrickse, her bobbins clacking busily over the pillow, and her sharp little nose bent close to the pattern, "that Wolf should bring such disgrace upon our Company!"

"If you," said Trudy warmly, "had been accused, like Andries, and Wolf tried to help you, you wouldn't think it disgraceful."

Katalina Roet began to move the pattern beneath her lace. "How do we know," she asked, "that Andries is really guilty? Isn't it the duty of his leader to help him, just as long as he may be innocent?"

Lydia welcomed this unexpected championing of her cause.

But Elsje Hendrickse clung stubbornly to her opinion. "The Companies are Dutch, and Andries is only half Dutch. He never should have been allowed to join in the first place. And as for Wolf . . ." She gave Lydia a malicious little glance, "he's far too fond of foreigners. Father says that now so many foreigners are coming into Albany, we Dutch, who were here first, should keep to ourselves more than ever."

As hostess, Lydia had no chance to reply. For Myndert and two other boys arrived, bringing another smaller member. And Myndert and Arent and a red-headed boy named Gose Slingerland started at once on the subject of their leader.

Myndert was urging that the whole Company go, together, to the Magistrates Court and protest. Why, they'd see the Mayor himself! None of the Rattlewatch, none of the English garrison, just nobody seemed to have any idea what the accusation really was, or even who made it. The town crier had had his orders from Alderman Krol, he said. And knew no more.

Ha! Alderman Krol! Lydia lifted her head. That man ran like a black thread through all this tangled mass, kept appearing again and again. And only served to snarl it tighter.

Nobody claimed that Wolf was perfect; nobody could. Anyway from the point of view of the town authorities. He had taken his share in robbing orchards, and in the traditional yearly pig stealing for the Young Company's feast. And one night he and Andries had put nightcaps on nearly every weather vane in town. It was a week before men with tall ladders could remove the last of the red knitted headgear, and between gusts of laughter sedate old burghers had threatened the miscreant with a day in the stocks, if he were ever discovered.

Once Lydia's guests had been ushered into the voorhuis, there was no time to think. There was milk and buttermilk to pour, and guests must be pressed to partake of syllabubs, of preserved ginger and candied fruits, marzipan and nuts which the slaves passed around, and the big cake from the confectioners which she herself must cut. In her ear was Groetmoeder's advice, "A good housewife remembers always what each guest liked and disliked on her last visit. People are not cattle, that one should just throw an armful of food before them."

A Silent Signal

Lydia glanced along the table. Everyone was served, everyone was chattering, everyone was having a good time. But Tytie, from the kitchen doorway, was signalling with his eyebrows. She slipped from her place at table. Tytie, looking a little scared, led her aside and whispered.

"I took him into the garden. It's Mynheer Wolf, young mistress."

Wolf? In the garden?

She looked back into the voorhuis. For a moment, no one would miss her. Not pausing to change from her quiet-walkers, she opened the door and went out.

The sun had sunk behind the hill but it was still dangerously light. And the windows of other houses along the row overlooked the garden. Wolf was standing under the willow, still in the rough clothes he wore on the Chipmunk.

"Best wishes for your feast," he began, though he looked a little puzzled at being asked to wait here. "I'm sorry I . . ."

She grabbed his hand, pulling him back into the tent-like protection of the long trailing branches.

"I'm sorry I couldn't come earlier. But here is something from New York for you," and he drew a little waxed cloth package from his pocket.

"But Wolf, hadn't you heard?" And when he shook his head at the question, anxiously, almost breathlessly, she told him of the proclamation for his arrest.

His troubled look vanished, he even grinned. "So that's why Tytie wouldn't let me in? I was afraid I'd done something wrong, or offended someone."

Prompt Action

Who, Lydia demanded, had seen him come here? How had he managed to escape instant arrest on his way through the Water Gate?

He thought back. "I just anchored and came ashore. Yoff went on to the house with some bundles. I didn't pass many people, but they did look at me strangely. Now, let's see—I don't think there was anyone on the street when I turned in at your gate. Though of course Yoff would guess I was coming here."

"And you'll have to hide somewhere, before you can slip off back to New York. Wait here a moment." She hurried off, and slowed her pace to enter the voorhuis.

Myndert, blushing a little, was approaching her with a loaded plate and a little speech that so good a hostess must not be allowed to starve.

"Wolf's come," she murmured, leading him from the room and down the garden. "We must feed him, and keep him out of danger. Now go back and warn Tytie not to let his tongue wag to the other slaves. And keep the guests amused, if you can."

She made Wolf sit down on a cushion, take the plate in his lap and begin to eat. Amusedly, he obeyed.

"You mustn't," she told Wolf firmly, "give yourself up. Or there'll be no hope for Andries."

Over the gingerbread he nodded gravely. "I'll finish this, drop over the stockade, swim out to the Chipmunk and start back as though for New York. I can run the sloop up a side kill where she won't be found for days, and circle round and try to join Andries."

Lydia thought for a moment. "Wait here and go on eating, I'll go and . . . what do you call it? . . . reconnoitre."

From the height of the zomerhuis, the cedarwood shelter that topped the brick beehouse, there was a clear view over the stockade. One could see well upriver and down, what ships lay at anchor, what sloops were in. And yes, there was the Chipmunk at her usual anchorage, her sails furled, waiting to be aired tomorrow before being put away.

But there too . . . and Lydia gave a gasp of dismay . . . were two skiffs alongside her. And there were men aboard the little sloop. Wolf was too late, he couldn't escape that way now.

Not waiting to watch further, she hurried down the winding steps.

From the beehouse hummed a low murmur of eveningtide contentment. For a moment, finger on cheek, Lydia stood considering the locked doorway.

"The beehouse. Oh hurry, Wolf. People have got to your boat already. They'll be searching the town for you next." Lydia ran back and got the key from its nail beside the kitchen door. "Here," she thrust it into his hand. "Lock the door from inside, once you're in. And don't open unless I rap three times. There's plenty of air through the bee slits. But don't knock a skep off its ledge in the darkness. And I'll bring you blankets just as soon as I can."

An hour later the party was over. Groetmoeder and Father would soon return. Myndert said:

"I'll go and tell Yoff that his master is safe. But it might be well not to tell him where, then they can't make him talk."

"Wolf's father will have to know," said Lydia.

"But no one else," cautioned Myndert. "And, of course, you'll send for me if I can help?"

Lydia thanked him gratefully and heard the gate close behind him in the dusk.

The soft early shadows of night brought a semblance of contentment. The watch, or perhaps Harmanus, with the sheriff, would be around soon; it was natural that they should try to trace Wolf here. She must think what she had to say; not to lie, but to give nothing away. If Wolf could be arrested, perhaps imprisoned, under suspicion of helping Andries, she too could be punished for hiding Wolf.

Heavy footsteps along the street. Three loud knocks, peremptory strokes of the big hall door knocker. Lydia, startled, waited a moment, then, with shaking fingers, picked up her skirts and ran in from the garden, to face Authority.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Lydia Vedder was a member of the Blues, one of the Young Companies in which girls and boys, in Albany of Colonial days, were organized for social activities. Wolfert de Vos, leader of the Blues, had gone off, with his Negro boy and an Indian guide, into the depths of the forest north of Albany, to carry a warning to Andries, a member of his company. Andries, of French ancestry, was an erratic boy who was often a care to his friends. Albany was then in a perilous position, with the French and Indians threatening it on the north and factions dividing it within. Harmanus Krol, leader of the Greens, and son of Alderman Krol, had spread a rumor that, through Andries, information about the fort was leaking to their enemies in the north.

© Topical Press

Bread for Britain

Land Girls at Work

Letters from English Land Girls to their headquarters give interesting news of the kind of work they are doing, and tell of the way in which they use their spare time, of the fun they have, and the helpful hints they share.

When you read what one girl does and multiply it by 28,000—for that is the number of girls in the Women's Land Army—you can realize how big a part these young people are playing in the great work of feeding Britain.

Jean Smart of Berkshire, who is a Milk-round Girl, writes that there is only one thing she feels utterly incapable of doing and that is of giving a good loud "Milko!" call. "I try my best but all that I can bring forth is a yell which is very much like the cat being trodden on!"

Daisy Blakely of Devon rides to the farm every day on her own pony. "I have fitted front and rear lights on him," she writes, "so am independent of the black-out."

Beryl Puzey, also from Devon, writes that she was filling the radiator of her car when three small girls came along to watch. "They appeared more interested in my uniform than in my car and at last the boldest could contain her curiosity no longer so asked me shyly, 'Please, are you in a play?'"

You will see from the following letters that the girls are in no "play"!

Active Workers, All

From E. S. Penrose of Birmingham: "I merely look after 475 plants and I daresay there are lots who do it on a big scale. The plants I am looking after are being grown in the greenhouses of a big park here. As they are not, of course, tomato houses but have been converted to that use, it is a little more difficult, I should think—or does everyone crawl about the stages on their hands and knees as I do? And are the stages always covered with "breeze" (boiler slack cinders)? But with all this, I think it is far the most satisfying job I have ever undertaken; the plants change so quickly from flower to fruit, and then ripen, all in the matter of weeks. We picked roughly 220 lbs. last season."

From D. Dickerson of Blyford: "I have milked five cows without making my wrists ache at all! I have also been pulling and topping sugar beet, and I have helped to wean one of the calves. We'll have another to wean soon and I rather like that job. Now I am kept busy cleaning mangolds and putting them through the cutter for the cows."

F. W. K. Gledhill of Leicestershire: "I am wondering if any other Land Girls are having the same luck as I am with the lambs? Today quadruplets were born to one sheep—and out of 46 other lambs only three were born singles. I am aiming at 120 lambs from 83 sheep."

Timber Measurer

From G. L. Riddick of West Kent: "Although I was originally a timber measurer employed in Bedgebury Forest, I very soon transferred to the haulage side of sawn timber. Now I collect my orders in the morning, wait for the lorry and then ride to one of the mills where we check sawn timber while two or three men load. The load finished, I climb into the cabin—sometimes I am allowed to drive—and so to the railway station. There I have to make out consignment notes, complete the lorry driver's loading book with truck numbers and have my book signed by the station-master. After that I go and help load the truck."

From Joan Spurgin of Hampshire: "The tin hat you have so kindly given me has just come and I do thank you so very, very much for it. We do get rather a lot of visits from Hitler, but now when I am getting the cows in at 5 a. m. and the shrapnel is falling, I shall be able to laugh at him! How I wish all my dear cows could have tin hats as well!"

A Farm Diary

From J. Taylor of East Suffolk: "In my spare time I'm keeping a farming diary and keeping note of farm work in general, also jotting down the appearance of various flowers and trees, birds and animals. I propose putting the writing pages in a scrap-book with sketches and snaps. Calves and lambs make lovely photos, and I love to make detailed sketches of flowers and plants. Frankly, I don't see how anyone can feel bored on a farm!"

From L. Richardson of Beccles: "We have had a lot of snow in this part and it was terribly cold. It certainly isn't very 'hot' turning out at 5:45 a. m., but still I don't really mind. I must close now and do some darning as I have 12 pairs to do for the soldier next door."

Other Land Girls' letters tell how to remove tomato stains from the hands; the way to make used articles acceptable for salvage; how to preserve gum boots and oilskins for the winter. They tell of the kindness shown to them in their billets, of the fun at the Land Girls' Clubs, and they nearly all finish with: "I wouldn't change my job for anything!"

Letters That Circle the Globe

Our Mail Bag

The invitations to Mail Bag correspondents that we publish today are satisfactory proof that the readers of the page For Young People circle the globe. Whether you desire a correspondent whose homeland borders on the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean or the Pacific Ocean, you may find one among the names we publish today.

"Do you think I could get a pen pal in America or Canada, of about 15 years old, who is interested in stamps?" writes Arthur J. of Natal, South Africa. "My little brother has just received a prize from Peter White for a story he wrote. He was thrilled to get a letter from America."

"I have made one friend through the Mail Bag, but I would love to have some more," writes Mary J. S. (12), of Godalming, Surrey, England. "I should like to correspond with girls of my age anywhere, particularly in the United States.

"My hobby is stamp collecting and I am teaching myself to play the recorder. It is a wind instrument and very interesting to learn. I am also very fond of mapping and spend most of the rainy days doing it."

"My chief hobby is collecting stamps," writes Alan B. (11), of New South Wales, Australia. "I love all animals, especially my dog, that looks very much like a dingo. He is very faithful. I should like to correspond with any boy aged 11, in any part of the world."

"As I have always wanted some friends to write to in the United States, I am writing to ask if you could possibly find me some," writes Peggy C. (17), of Portsdale-by-sea, Sussex, England. "Also I do not mind if they are from any other part of the world.

"I work as a shorthand-typist clerk in the Borough Surveyor's Office at the Town Hall in the next town to us. My friend and I always cycle to work. I took the place of one of the fellows who was called up for service with the R. A. F.

"Last night, my mother and I went to a Brighton theater to see 'Chu-Chin-Chow.' While we were in the theater the 'Alert' went.

"When you are in the cinema and the 'Alert' goes, the film goes on, but superimposed on it are the words, 'The Air Raid Warning has just been sounded.' When the 'All Clear' goes, they inform you in the same way.

"I am trying to get into the National Fire Service (part time Civil Defense). There has been quite a lot of activity around this way lately, but I'm afraid I can't say what the nature of it has been. We had a very great thrill last week, though. I'm afraid I can't say anything about that either, as I don't want this letter to be censored. Talking of censoring, there wouldn't be any need to employ censors, if people would only keep to this little verse:

'If you've news of our munitions
—keep it dark,
Ships, or trains or troop positions
—keep it dark.
Lives are lost by conversation,
Here's a tip for the duration:
If you've private information—
keep it dark.'"

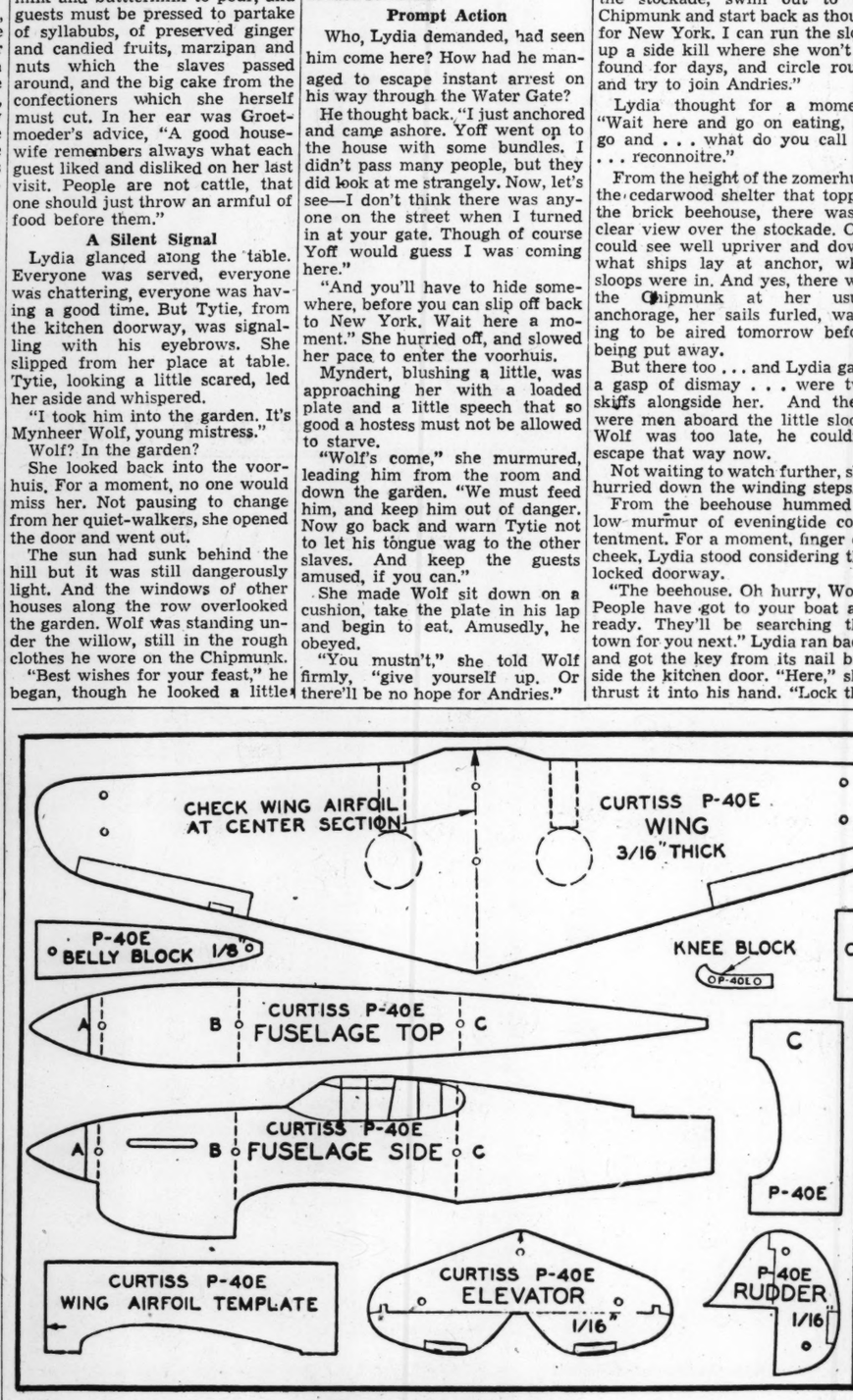
To Start a Correspondence

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor.



Templates for the Curtiss P-40E

The "Hawks" Earned Their Nickname

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—8

By Freeman Cleaves

Fighter airplanes of the Curtiss P-40 series, veterans of Royal Air Force service over England and Europe, have been nicknamed by RAF fliers the "Tomahawk," the "Kittyhawk," and the "Warhawk." The Curtiss P-40B and P-40C models are the Tomahawk; the P-40D and P-40E, the Kittyhawk; and the new P-40F the Warhawk.

Curtiss P-40 pursuit airplanes have been used with great effect against Japanese bombers by the "Flying Tigers" of Burma and southeast China. The "Flying Tigers" are an American volunteer group of fighting pilots who paint the jaws of a shark on the fuselage prow of their ships. Americans also have used Curtiss P-40s to patrol the Burma Road, and have many in Australia.

Protection for Bombers

This famous U. S. Army fighter, a low-wing monoplane, accompanies and protects giant bombers on short raids. It is armed with six or more machine guns and has a wing span of 36 feet, 10 inches, an overall length of 29 feet, 11 inches.

The Curtiss P-40E has a long nose with a row of engine exhausts on each side and a large radiator below. Small "knees" for housing its landing gear struts are under the wings near the fuselage. Note its elliptical wings and tail surfaces.

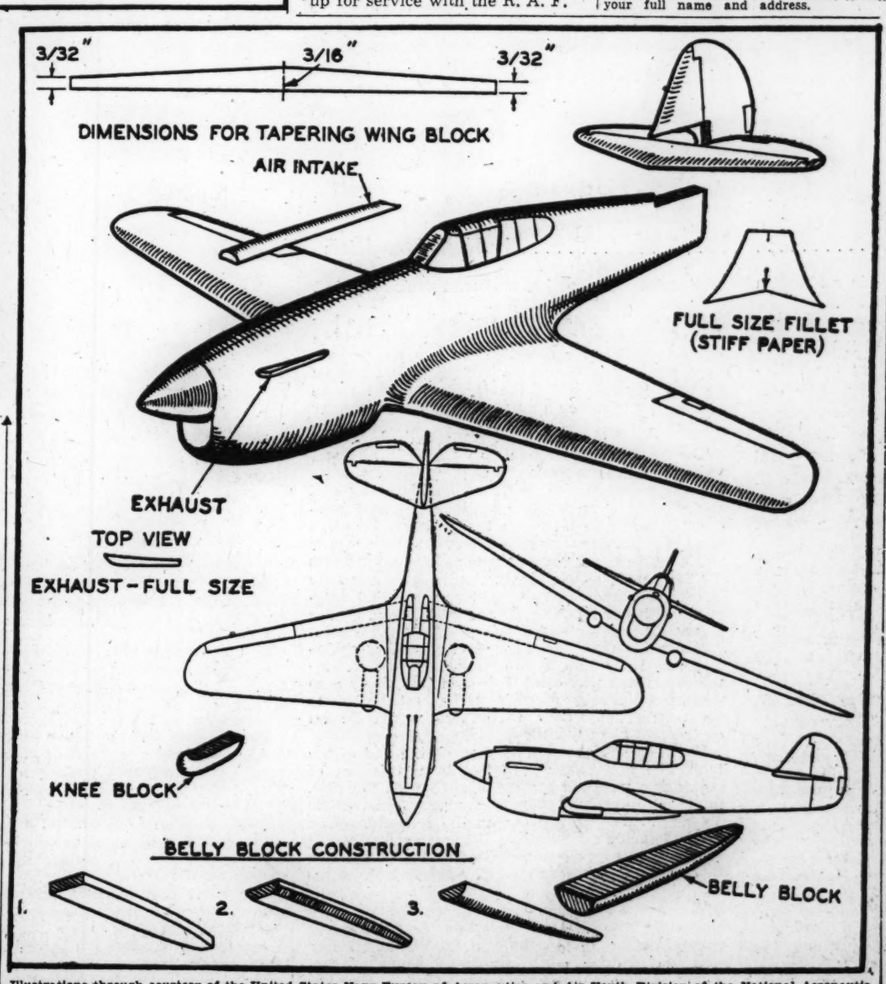
Get Ready to Build

Materials needed: Fuselage block —¾ inch by 1¼ inches by 5¼ inches. Wing—1/16 inch by 1¼ inches by 6⅜ inches. Tail—1/16 inch by 1⅛ inch by 3½ inches. Belly block—⅛ inch by ½ inch by 1¾ inches. Knee blocks—3/16 inch thick.

Cut out the templates and build your Curtiss P-40E scale model according to the methods outlined in Articles 2 to 5 of this series.

Next week we shall publish instructions for building a Grumman Wildcat (F4F-4), a U. S. Navy fighter built for service with airplane carriers.

(This is the eighth in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes, that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)



Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

The "Kittyhawk" is seeing service in the Pacific and in Europe

Send in Your Questions

Now that we have started to build the famous fighter models in this series, you may have questions about their construction that you would like to have answered. If there is any information you need to help you work on them, or if you are in doubt at any point, write to us. We will be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letter to:

Model Airplanes,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

If model airplane building is your hobby, write a paper about the models you have built and send it in to our Hobby Feature. Papers should be about 200 or 300 words each; we print and pay for the best we receive.

Fall Fashions
FOR
Wartime Wardrobes

The Christian Science Monitor is preparing a timely report on fashions made under government regulations. Articles, photographs and the advertisements of many local stores will be presented

IN A SPECIAL FALL FASHION SECTION

September 23

Tex Hughson May Succeed Lefty Lee as American League's High Ranking Hurler

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Pitching Year, Says Connie Mack

Connie Mack says this is strictly a pitchers' year.

"It's the best pitching I've seen in the American League in 20 years," said the manager of the Athletics. "I can't account for it, unless it's the ball.

"However, I don't agree with those who insist that the pitching is improved simply because some of the league's best hitters have gone into the armed forces.

"In my opinion," Connie continued, "we've lost only one top hitter to the armed forces—Hank Greenberg. But he was in last year, and there wasn't a noticeable improvement in the pitching when he left."

Some Changes

The Philadelphia pilot—the only one the A's have ever had—is confident that the big leagues will be functioning, as usual, in 1943.

"I'm certain that both the general public and the men in uniform want baseball to continue," Connie said. "But I think there will have to be some changes. For instance, I don't see how each club will be able to carry 25 men. There won't be enough first-class players. Quite a few of the boys now playing—some that we know about and some that we don't—will be in the service within six months. And they'll all be a credit to the game."

It is Mr. Mack's belief that a reduction in the player limit will not work a hardship on the clubs.

"On the contrary," he said, "I think it will tend to improve the brand of ball. Games will be faster, because there will be fewer substitutions. Also, pitching staffs will be smaller, a move which I think will improve pitching in general."

Practice Hurler

As a matter of fact, it has always been the contention of old-time ball players and managers that modern clubs carry too many hurlers. A majority of the National and American League outfits go through the summer with 10 regular flingers and some often go as high as a dozen. Too, they carry a batting practice hurler, who does nothing except throw to the hitters before the game, is not signed to a contract and therefore is not on the roster.

Few starting pitchers are seen laboring in batting practice these days. A coach, a reserve infielder or the manager is more frequently found doing the honors. Present-day hurlers maintain that the lively ball has forced them to save themselves between starts, and they probably have something there. However, as Mr. Mack also pointed out, all of the great clubs of the dim past won with abbreviated mound staffs.

Twi-Night Games

One 1941 innovation certain to be missing next year is the so-called twi-night game, particularly in the New York area. As Horace Stoneham, President of the Giants, put it: "What's the use of starting something you can't finish?"

The Polo Grounds, you undoubtedly recall, has been the scene of several confusing spectacles this season. On successive nights of this week the dimout law, which says that lights must go out an hour after sunset, halted Dodger-Giant games with possible winning rallies in progress. Extra-inning contests are out of the question, unless the play is unusually fast during the early frames.

And, regardless of the tally when the dimout law goes into effect, customers feel that they are being cheated. Having been educated to the nine-inning distance, they naturally look upon anything shorter under normal weather conditions as an incomplete show.

From the standpoint of the ball player—which probably will have little or no bearing on future decisions—the twi-light game, played entirely without arcs, is also no roaring success. If critics think visibility is poor under lights, say players, how do they think it is in late afternoon, with the low sun throwing shadows all over the field?

Keeping the Bowl in the Family

By a Staff Photographer

The Monahans of Winchester

Judge Joseph W. Monahan, right, and his son, "Little Joe" (who, incidentally, seems to have outgrown that affectionate soubriquet) must be quite used to seeing the Winchester Father-and-Son Bowl adorning a place of honor in their home, for they have won the popular tournament four out of the past five years. Their 73 this year led a field of 78 teams by five full strokes.

Seeded Players Advance Easily In Rye Tourney

RYE, N. H., Aug. 6 (AP)—Two Californians, Ted Schroeder of Glendale and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, led the way through the opening rounds of the Eastern grass court tennis championships yesterday.

Miss Betz, defending champion in the women's singles division and seeded first in the draw, defeated Lillian Lopaus of New York and Mrs. Grace Harshaw Vosters of Secane, Pa., without dropping a set.

Schroeder, top-seeded among the men, disposed of William Vogt of Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—1. Other winners were Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, and Francisco Segura of Ecuador in the seeded ranks. Unseeded victors included George Ball of El Paso, Texas, Charles Mattman of New York, Victor Seixas of Philadelphia, and George Richards of Los Angeles.

Darkness halted two matches, with Sidney Wood of New York leading Charles Masterson of New York by a set and Alejo Russel of Argentina only four games from a victory over Vincent Paul of Brooklyn.

In addition to Miss Betz, the seeded feminine stars who survived the opening day's play were Louise Brough of Los Angeles, Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, Helen Bernhard of New York, and Hope Knowles of Avon, Conn.

Turnout For Father-and-Son Is Considered Satisfactory

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Much to the surprise and gratification of the Winchester Country Club officials, the turnout for this year's annual father-and-son golf tournament totaled 78 pairs for the two days, inclusive of two grandfather-and-grandson combinations, a number well in excess of expectations in the light of adverse circumstances. The mere fact that the two-day attendance was more than two-and-a-half times the minimum turnout of 32 pairs in 1920 is the best answer as to how this annual affair appeals to its family eligibles.

It was almost a foregone conclusion that Judge Joe Monahan and Junior would win the 1942 championship when they turned in a 73 the first day, made up of three birdies, 12 pars, two bogeys, and one double birdie, and, as matters turned out, they spreadeagled the field, for no other pair came closer than Durham Jones and his son with a 78, as the only other pair who broke 80 gross.

Browns Won in 1934

There was a bare chance of the winners having some opposition from among the 43 pairs in yesterday's play, including Rodney W. Brown and Junior, who won sensationally in 1934 by getting down in two from a trap at the home hole for a 74 that closed out two or three pairs already tied at 75 for low gross. The Browns, however, came up yesterday with an 82, which does not in the least do justice to their play in general, for they just could not get down in two from around the greens, and three-putted no fewer than four greens, including the 10th, where they were home in two against the wind, a pippin of a drive by Junior and a grand second to the green by father. I doubt if there were any other pair home in two at that hole in the two day's play, certainly not yesterday.

Later at the 15th Junior hit such a tremendously long ball that father really did not know what to play for a second, and probably would have come closer with his putter than on the pitch that he did essay. These two, as a matter of fact, were only one over 4's for the last five holes.

Bartons Had 80

No other contestant in the two days came in for heartier congratulations than "Uncle Joe" Barton in registering an 80 with his son, Edward, whereby they tied with H. W. and J. A. Robbins for the best net at 67. True enough, they won the tournament in 1931 with a 79, only one stroke better than their score yesterday. But, this is 11 years later. "Uncle Joe" won the Winchester Club championship as long ago as 1898 and has played only two full rounds since last September, not to mention that his son also has played only a few rounds this season. As a matter of fact, son Edward was hitting the ball much better than he thought possible, and "Uncle Joe" caught the spirit of the occasion and was really tops on chip shots from the edges of the greens. He and Edward were only 35 for the last eight holes.

The Bartons were good pace setters for Henry Wentworth, former Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and his son Vincent, whose 86 gross and 70 net, on top of father's 93 gross and 74 net yesterday with his son Nathan, gave the Wentworth family the low net prize for father and two sons. Father Henry and son Vincent were really red hot for one stretch in yesterday's play. Beginning at the ninth they were even with par for seven consecutive holes, then suddenly burst wide open to finish as they began, with three successive 6's, the home hole 6 spectacular in that they were trapped in four and down in two more.

Played in 23

Percy Goodale, after yesterday, has the distinction of playing in more of these father-and-sons than anyone else, for yesterday was his 23d, out of the twenty-four conducted. He missed the first, but has been in every one since. He and his son Robert won it in 1923. Percy played two rounds yesterday, in the morning with his son Bob, in the afternoon with Ben. If ever a father proved non-partial, Percy did yesterday, for in the morning he was 87-11-76 with Bob, and in the afternoon 87-11-76 with Ben. Then, for the fun of it, I matched their cards and lo and behold! they came out exactly even on hole-play.

Fred M. Batchelder and son Joe of Salem passed up this year's event, which would have been their 23d. W. D. Eaton and son Charlie completed their 21st yesterday. It was W. D. who inaugurated the tournament. He and Charlie had an 87, finishing with an 8. They got into so much trouble on the home hole, and such odd positions, that finally father could hardly see the ball from laughing. It isn't everybody who has that sense of humor in a golf tournament.

Competitor at Last

There are so many interesting things to be seen following the play in one of these father-and-son tournaments that it would be no task at all to fill columns of space, which, not being available, let's just skip here and there. Everybody was tickled to see Phil Hendrick at last a participant, through the new division of grandfather and grandson. Hendrick and his grandson Philip Cahalin were winners with 103-16-87. C. N. and E. N. Winship, Jr., were the other pair.

Charlie Mason, former M. G. A. President, and his son Charles, Jr. played better than their 82 gross gives any idea of, being only one over 4's for the last six holes. They also had one of those rare deuces at the stiff par-3 11th. Jack Woodfin and his son Draper played for the first time in the father-and-son, for it so happened in the past that at the time the tournament was played, one or the other was always away. They had four threes in their card of 85, but finished 5-5-5-5. Son Draper won this year's Oakley men's championship, and his mother, Ruth Woodfin, won the women's. W. A. Falvey and Junior took 46 out but were a whirlwind pair on the finish, with 2, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4.

The prize feature of the two days, in one respect, was the introduction of a second entirely new element in the tournament. The first was when the event was broadened this year by introducing the grandfather-grandson. The second, not officially sanctioned, was when a third member of the family was injected in the play quite inadvertently. Henry Brown, son of Maurice F. Brown, of Winchester, who had hastened home from Chicago to participate, hit a second shot to the 17th that was out of bounds, until it struck a brand new automobile parked there for observation purposes, and carromed back into playing territory. Driving the automobile was Mrs. Maurice F. Brown. Maurice F. was kept busy for the next hour trying to explain how his family was entitled to be a father-son-mother combination.

Dimout Will Affect Many Sports Events

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP)—You don't have to be a baseball or a football fan to find a good part of your sports program stymied by the Army's new Pacific Coast dimout regulations.

Not only will baseball parks and football fields be dark when the ban—designed to remove a glow which might silhouette coastwise ships for enemy submarines—becomes effective Aug. 20. So will literally hundreds of other sports centers.

For example, there are the golf driving ranges and the companion pitch and putt courses. And, although miniature golf faded years ago, there still are dozens of the courses scattered around the Metropolitan district. Most of them are in sports centers, with table tennis tables and other games. All are outdoors, with arc lights glowing brightly.

Affecting far more baseball fans than those who follow the Pacific Coast League will be the closing of scores of softball diamonds. A dozen games a night are played at the largest of these fields.

Colleges made arrangements to move night football games to day dates.

Coast League baseball moguls reacted quickly. President Emil Sick of Seattle's Rainiers said the team's home games would start at 6 p. m. nightly. San Diego, with a waterfront park, already has tried 5 p. m. games. Other clubs are expected to follow suit. As President Clarence (Pants) Rowland of the Los Angeles Angels put it:

"People are definitely baseball minded. We will give them baseball, even if we have to play in the mornings."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	70	34	.673	
Cleveland	60	47	.561	11½
Boston	58	47	.552	12½
St. Louis	54	54	.500	18
Detroit	51	57	.472	21
Chicago	45	55	.450	23
Washington	42	61	.408	27½
Philadelphia	43	68	.387	30½

Results Aug. 5

Boston 7, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 1, Detroit 0.
Other games postponed.

Red Sox Ace Gets Victory No. 13 By Shutting Out A's

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Opponents have been admitting for more than a year now that the Red Sox own the American League's leading batter in the elongated person of Ted Williams. Soon these same rivals may be conceding us the pitching leadership as well. In Tex Hughson, the lanky lad from the Lone Star State, Joe Cronin has just the boy who can do it. At 13 and three today, Tex is well along the road toward the crown worn a year ago by Thorny Lee of the White Sox.

When Phil Marchildon of the Athletics beat the Red Sox in the series opener at Fenway Park on Tuesday, he became the first pitcher in his league to reach the 13-victory mark this season. Hughson tied him yesterday, however, blanking the A's with a sparkling three-hitter, 7-0.

Delayed Start

Hughson's mound pace is somewhat on the sensational side. When the race began back in April, the right-hander's ability to work regularly was uncertain. Cronin, therefore, planted him in the bull pen, where he could work himself into shape slowly, an inning or two at a time. And it was not until May 16 that Tex made his first start and earned his initial triumph—a brilliant two-hitter over the Browns at St. Louis.

Since that date, less than three months ago, Hughson has chalked up an even dozen more victories and completed a tour of the circuit. That is, he has beaten every other club in the A. L. at least once. He has taken the Tigers three times, and the Browns, Indians, A's, and White Sox twice. He will try to bag the Senators for the second time at Washington on Sunday.

Seven Straight

No rival hurler in the league has amassed such a flattering total of triumphs over so brief a stretch. Also, he pitched well enough to win in two of the three games lost. Losses to the Yankees and White Sox were by 3-1 scores.

That win yesterday in the second game of the Philadelphia series was Tex's seventh in a row. Although unable to finish what he started on four occasions, he actually has not been beaten since June 25, at Detroit, when the Tigers drove him out of there with an eighth-inning uprising.

Under normal conditions, Hughson should be able to make a dozen or 13 more starts in the weeks remaining. Should he approach the brand of ball he delivered yesterday, he will go over 20 with room to spare. The Red Sox have not had a 20-game winner since Wes Ferrell did it in '36.

Lupien Hitting

Joe Cronin changed his batting order around again and it worked. The new arrangement produced 14 hits, eight of them against Roger Wolff, a knuckleball artist who had previously beaten them three straight. Johnny Pesky moved to the lead-off spot and Dom Di Maggio was dropped to No. 3. Lou Finney replaced Pete Fox in right field.

Tony Lupien is having another one of his batting sprees. His pace for the most recent three games is a blistering .667. Behind Hughson, the rookie first baseman had two doubles and a single for a perfect day. Also, he stole his seventh base. As the Red Sox closed their series with the A's this afternoon, Tony was sporting an improved .273 average, his highest since succeeding Jimmie Foxx back in May.

Briefs . . . Tomorrow is an open date here, although both Boston clubs will be active—the Red Sox at Washington and the Braves at Brooklyn . . . The Braves yesterday were beaten for the second day in a row by the lowly Phils . . . Casey Stengel's chances of getting above seventh place in the National League are fast disappearing . . . Frank Demaree's release was not unexpected . . . The veteran's throwing arm is of little use . . . The Red Sox and baseball writers have been invited to a private preview of "The Pride of the Yankees," the new Lou Gehrig film.

Norwich on Schedule

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Athletic Director Wendell D. Mansfield has announced that Springfield College would entertain Norwich University here in its opening football game September 26.

Norwich replaced Alfred on the Springfield schedule after the gymnasts canceled a listed game with Alfred because of difficulties in making the trip to upper New York State.

Size of Players Impresses All-Army Squad Line Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6 (AP)—Line Coach Herman Hickman, no little fellow himself, rubbed his eyes in amazement yesterday as he caught his first glimpse of a part of the Eastern All-Army football team, which today was set to start six weeks of special gridiron detail at Yale in the interest of Army Emergency Relief.

"Why, they're all in excellent condition," grinned the delighted 300-pound Hickman, ex-Tennessee All-America guard, as he looked over the 35 husky soldiers already on hand.

Terrific Squad

"If the others (some 50 more are slated to be here by Monday from Army flying, cavalry, tank, infantry, and other bases) measure up to this group, it'll be terrific. Did you ever see anything like it?"

The answer is an emphatic no!

Unlike many all-star football teams, which quite often have comprised little more than unconditioned former big-names, these tanned giants look and act in top shape. Some of them have been here since Monday and hardly can wait for the head coach, Col. Bob Neyland, to give them the green light.

Hickman's cheerful impression of the squad was supported by End Coach Murray Warmath, Trainer Mickey O'Brien, and Howie Odell, Yale's new head coach, who exclaimed: "If I only had one of those players for the Yale team!"

Newest "Selectees"

Fifteen more players have been ordered to catch the next train here, bringing the total selected so far to 51. The remaining number, about 35, will be named shortly.

Among the newest "selectees" are Capt. John Pingel, ex-Michigan State and Detroit ace, who is the highest ranking officer to be chosen as a player, and Second Lieut. Darold Jenkins, captain of last year's Missouri Sugar Bowl eleven.

After opening against the New York Giants in New York Sept. 12, this soldier squad will meet the Brooklyn Dodgers in Baltimore Sept. 16 and the Chicago Bears in Boston four days later.

In addition to Captain Pingel, a back from Pikesville, Md., and Second Lieutenant Jenkins, center from the Air Transport Command, Washington, the latest batch of candidates included:

Backs—Second Lieut. Ermal Allen (Kentucky), Fort Benning, Ga.; Second Lieut. Don Forney (South Dakota), Camp Wheeler, Ga.; Second Lieut. Wilbur Dees (Mississippi State), Camp Walters, Texas; Staff Sergeant William H. Andreson (Nebraska), Medical Corps, Enid, Okla.; Staff Sergeant Robert E. Cone (Wisconsin), Air Corps Squadron School, Corp, Kenneth Fryer, Atlantic City, N. J.; (West Virginia), Camp Eustis, Virginia; Pvt. J. Schwartzinger (Tennessee), Signal Corps, Fighter Command School.

Ends—First Lieut. G. W. Carter (Mississippi State), Camp Adair, Oregon; First Lieut. Swede Swanson (Kansas State), Fort Benning, Ga.; Sergeant Robert Campbell (no college), Fort Custer, Wyoming; Sergeant Frank Delmonico (Holy Cross), Army Medical Center.

Tackles—Sergeant Al Sabol (Indiana), Air Corps, Baer Field, Indiana; Pvt. Roman Piskor (Niagara), Air Corps Technical School Squadron, Atlantic City.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	74	30	.712	
St. Louis	63	39	.618	10½
Cincinnati	55	48	.534	19½
New York	54	51	.514	20½
Pittsburgh	47	53	.470	25
Chicago	48	59	.449	27½
Boston	43	65	.398	33
Philadelphia	31	70	.307	41½

Results Aug. 5

Philadelphia 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 4, New York 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 0.

Boston Batting

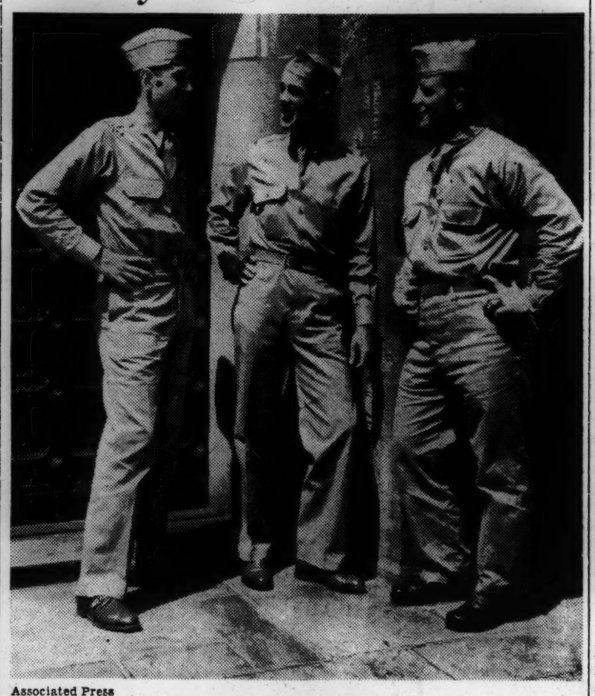
Red Sox

	AB	R	H	RH	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	361	91	124	24	101	.343
Doerr	371	47	121	12	72	.326
Pesky	416	66	133	1	32	.320
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	437	77	129	11	56	.295
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	278	33	76	3	40	.273
Finney	221	37	56	1	23	.253
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Tabor	368	39	91	6	53	.248
Peacock	159	11	38	0	11	.239
Conroy	202	18	39	4	17	.193
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	RH	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	216	23	72	8	32	.333
Klutiz	160	18	46	1	25	.288
Holmes	405	38	109	3	26	.269
Waner	229	34	60	1	26	.262
Roberge	64	6	16	1	8	.250
Miller	424	38	104	4	34	.245
Fernandez	404	43	98	6	41	.243
West	328	39	78	11	35	.238
Gremp	151	9	36	3	16	.238
Sisti	361	36	69	4	28	.229
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	198	18	42	5	17	.212
Masi	58	11	12	0	5	.207
Cooney	165	18	31	0	6	.188

Army Gridders Assemble



Associated Press

Eastern All-Stars

Capt. John Pingel, Lieut. Donald Forney, and Private Roman Piskor, left to right, are pictured on their arrival at New Haven, Conn., where they will practice with the Army All-Star squad for the game against the pro New York Giants in the Polo Grounds Sept. 12. All are former college stars now in the Army.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 1, Montreal 6.
Buffalo 5-3, Syracuse 2-1.
Newark 3-7, Toronto 2-1 (First game eight innings).
Jersey City 5, Rochester 4.

American Association

Columbus 6, Milwaukee 4.
(Only games scheduled)

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 5-5, Portland 2-2.
Los Angeles 7, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 4, Hollywood 3.
San Diego 8, Sacramento 3.

Texas League

Fort Worth 6-4, Tulsa 2-9.
Houston 6-3, Beaumont 0-2. (Second game eight innings)
Oklahoma City 4, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 6, San Antonio 5.

Southern Association

Little Rock 1-4, Chattanooga 0-1.
Birmingham 3, Knoxville 1.
Nashville 3, New Orleans 2.
Atlanta at Memphis postponed.

Eastern League

Scranton 5, Albany 1.
Williamsport 5, Hartford 0.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Binghamton 0.
Elmira 5-8, Springfield 4-2.

Joe Murray won 10 straight games for Butler in the Penn State league, and as an American Legion pitcher tossed three no-hit games. The Yanks own him.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	8	3	0	1.000
Hughson	25	13	3	.813
Brown	24	6	2	.750
Dobson	20	7	6	.538
Ryba	14	2	2	.500
Judd	21	7	8	.467
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	30	7	9	.438
Butland	15	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	16	5	3	.625
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Tobin	27	9	15	.375
Javery	31	7	13	.350
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200

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Good Food Convenient Stop
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Those who know always go to Cody's for best foods at popular prices. Free Parking. 605 S. W. Washington at 6th

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IRELAND'S INC.

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	289,919
1941 volume to date	61,161,455
1940 volume to date	83,856,179

Market Trend Is Uncertain Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (AP)—The bullish angle of today's stock market, as in many recent sessions, was that bad war news touched off no important liquidation and, on the other hand, enough investment demand remained to keep favored issues on solid ground.

The list was a trifle shaky from the start as sentiment continued depressed by cloudy Russian battle bulletins and the seriousness of the United Nations' position in India. While buyers inclined to withdraw in many cases, offerings were negligible and the ticker tape barely moved at frequent intervals.

Trends still were indefinite in the closing hour, with minor fractional gains and losses pretty evenly divided. Numerous issues held at Wednesday's final levels. Transfers for the full procedings were around 250,000 shares.

Bethlehem Steel did not open until after 2 p. m. It was up a shade.

Stocks ahead at one time or another included American Telephone, Southern Railway, Texas Co., U. S. Steel, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Boeing and Douglas Aircraft.

Among occasional losers were du Pont, Standard Oil (NJ), Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Owens-Illinois, Johns-Manville, American Can, Westinghouse and Goodrich.

Bonds Are Steady

Bond market prices displayed evenness today with small gains and losses fairly well balanced near the final hour.

In the foreign dollar section, loans of Brazil improved modestly in fair volume and Cuba 4½s were up more than a point just before noon.

Low-priced rail loans overcame an early tendency to give ground, and moved at unchanged prices or a little better. U. S. Governments were neglected on the big board and little changed in the telephone market.

Rock Island general 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s and 4½s of '69, Southern Railway consolidated 5s, Wabash 4½s of '91 and New York Central 5s were among active carrier bonds selling at or better than previous closes.

A few rails showed fairly wide swings, including Florida East Coast 4½s, up more than 3 for a time, North Western general 4½s, down about a point, and Soo Line March 5½s of '78 up about 2.

American & Foreign Power 5s revealed a tendency to advance in fair volume along with Simmons Co. convertibles.

United Aircraft's Quarter Shipments Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Aircraft Corp. reported its shipments in the three months ended June 30 totaled $132,592,433, more than in the entire first half of 1941 and about double the amount shown for the comparable quarter a year ago.

United's net profit was $3,478,408 for the recent quarter, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.18 a common share, against revised net income of $2,353,854 or 89 cents a share in the second quarter of 1941.

For the first six months of this year shipments aggregated $242,708,318 and net profit was figured at $6,954,988, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.37 a common share. For the first half of 1941 revised net income was shown as $5,583,340, or $2.10 a common share after preferred dividend requirements. Shipments in the 1941 period were $121,712,362.

The company explained it had figured income and excess profits taxes at 80 per cent and that under the revenue measure passed by the House income would be cut $677,000 to a net equal to $2.12 a share for the first half, instead of $2.37.

United's backlog of orders on June 30 totaled $914,191,113, up nearly 50 per cent compared with April 1.

Wheat Prices Stage Strong Recovery

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (AP)—Rallying two cents from early lows, the wheat market today staged a strong recovery. Most traders attributed it to a technical reaction as a result of drying up of selling orders followed by purchasing to cover previous short sales.

Buying came mostly from professional traders. Some mill and flour trade was reported, however, with dealers noting that open market prices are far below government loan rates, which is tending to hold new wheat marketings to comparatively small proportions. Indications that the government may attempt to reduce the national acreage next season also attracted attention.

Stocks Are Lower In London Market

LONDON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Unfavorable war bulletins caused prices to give ground in the stock market today and at the close the tone generally was easier.

Industrials had a ragged appearance with home rails and oils mostly easier, kaffirs lower and diamonds only slightly off.

British funds were firm throughout the session while South American bonds were higher. International securities, mixed part of the time, finished better.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞A'g	4
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	43	43	43	— ½
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20½	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	21	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	7	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Allegheny Cp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 5
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	A'g 5
5⅛	⅜	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4¾	4	4	A'g 4
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	131	131	131	
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¾	11⅞	Allied Ml ⅛e	2	13	13	13	A'g 5
6¾	⅜	Allied St .30e	2	5	5	5	
81	6	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30⅛	23	Allis-C M ⅛e	7	23⅜	23	23	— ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17¼	17	17¼	A'g 5
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 5
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	4	54	53	54	+2½
23⅜	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	2	36½	36	36½	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7	7	7	A'g 5
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	25	25	25	A'g 5
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 5
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	8	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	163½	163½	163½	—2½
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	2	23½	23½	23½	A'g 5
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	2	57¾	57¼	57¼	—1⅝
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	5	17¼	17	17	— ¼
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87	87	87	
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	5	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
10½	8⅞	Am Distill	9	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	4	4	4	
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 25
⅝	⅜	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	A'g 5
28¼	18⅞	AFPS7pf .70k	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2½	2	2⅛	A'g 4
32	5½	Am-H SS 1⅓e	1	27½	27½	27½	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 5
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49	36⅞	Am Home 2.40a	2	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 4
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7	5⅞	Am Inv Ill .80	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun 29
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	2	76½	75	76½	+ ½
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	4	Am M & Met	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 5
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 4
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15½	APL$6pf2¾ak	4	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅜
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	5	14	13⅝	14	
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	17	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
6½	4¾	Am Sat R ¼e	1	6⅜	6½	6½	
9	6¾	Am Seat Asphalt	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	*4	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½	A'g 1
35	29	Am Snuff 2.20e	2	33	33	33	A'g 3
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 5
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	86½	86¼	86½	Jul 27
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	19½	19½	19½	A'g 4
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	116⅞	116	116⅞	+ ⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	5	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	5	44⅜	44	44	
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133½	133½	133½	A'g 5
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 5
26½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	61	27⅞	25¾	25¾	—2¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114	114	114	Jul 30
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42	42	42	—2⅞
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 5
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 4k	2	57	54½	54½	—3
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 5
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf33⅓k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¼e)	11	25⅝	25¼	25½	
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 30
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	2	32	32	32	A'g 3
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	2	108	108	108	A'g 5
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
67½	51	Arm pr pf43⅛k	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	A'g 5
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	7	25⅞	25½	25¾	— ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 5
4¼	1⅜	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	5	5	5	A'g 5
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 24
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60½	60½	60½	A'g 1
26½	20	Associates I 2	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 5
43½	27½	Atchison 3½e	24	42	41⅞	41¾	— ⅛
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅜
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	15	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&Wlpf21½e	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	2	16	16	16	— ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	A'g 4
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4½	⅜	Aviat Cp .10e	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	5	11	11	11	— ¼
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 5
7½	4½	Barber Asphalt	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 5
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	2	20	20	20	
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	81	81	81	A'g 5
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	27	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	13	13	13	A'g 5
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	
24¼	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
66½	45½	Beth Stl 4½e	3	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
121	100	Beth Stl pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	A'g 3
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl 1½e	1	22	22	22	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	3	15⅝	15	15	A'g 5
7⅜	3⅛	Blaw-Knox ¼e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	A'g 5
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	31	31	31	
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 5
20⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e	7	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	A'g 4
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	4	30	30	30	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jul 24
9¼	7⅜	Bridgep't Br 1	5	8	7⅞	8	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	2	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅞
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Trân	1	1	1	1	A'g 3
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7⅝	7½	7½	A'g 5
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(1½e)	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A'g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 5
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	2	24½	24½	24½	— ⅝
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
55½	53	Burlin pf 2¾k	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 25
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	5	8	8	8	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 4
6¼	5	Butler Br .60a	1	5	5	5	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 1
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8¼	6½	Byron Jck .60a	1	7	7	7	A'g 5
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ⅓e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅞
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 23
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 5
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	8	6¼	6	6	— ¼
15½	11⅞	Camph Wy ½e	14	14¼	14	14	A'g 5
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	A'g 5
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 5
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 5
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1½e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 4
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	69½	68	69½	A'g 4
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	3	35	34½	35	+ ½
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½	9	6½	6¼	6¼	
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16½	16½	16½	A'g 4
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3¾	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12	12	12	
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	30	30	30	— ½
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 5
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	17	17	17	
17	14¾	Champ Pa ⅓e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 25
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	26	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅜
1⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	¾	¾	A'g 4
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 5
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
7⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	3	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	A'g 3
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	47	47	47	—1
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	A'g 4
⅝	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 28
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 4
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab I	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 30
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 24
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	16	60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	2	31½	31	31½	+ ½
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 5
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	8	38½	38¼	38½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
80½	56½	Coca-Cola 2¼e	3	76¾	76½	76¾	+ ¼
63½	35½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 4
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	12	14¾	14½	14⅝	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	A'g 4
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 4
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .60e	1	12½	12½	12⅝	— ½
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 3
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	2	7 ⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Ppf23¼	1	30	30	30	A'g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	73	73	73	A'g 3
22½	16½	Comi Credit 3	13	22½	22	22½	
101	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	Jul 13
27⅝	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	14	26½	26¼	26½	— ¼
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	105	105	105	Jul 23
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	18	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 28
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	12	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
23¾	17¼	Com Ed 1¾e	5	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2	A'g 5
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	2	15½	15½	15½	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	8	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1⅔g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 5
7⅛	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	7	4½	4¼	4⅜	A'g 5
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	*12	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	A'g 5
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6½	4⅜	Consol Oil ½	13	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 4
7⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
33⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	32½	32½	32½	A'g 5
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ¼
13½	11⅜	Container ¾e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 31
28	21¼	Cont Can(¾e)	9	24¼	24	24	— ¼
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	4	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅜
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 5
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 5
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	48¾	48¼	48¾	+ ⅝
33⅛	21½	Coty Inc .15e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 29
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	12	12½	12	12	— ¼
16	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	15	15	15	+ ⅜
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	A'g 5
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	9	36⅜	36¾	36¾	A'g 4
117⅛	10	Crown Zel (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	7	65⅜	65	65⅜	A'g 4
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ½
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	A'g 5
18½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 5
⅞	⅛	Curtis Publish	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
18¾	12	Curt p pf1.35k	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W (1)	12	6¾	6½	6¾	

Commerce and Finance

Last Remnants of German Private Initiative Held Subjugated

Business and Industry

Navy Bias Charged In Higgins Deal

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6 (AP)—While a congressional subcommittee delved further into cancellation of a 200 Liberty ship contract given shipbuilder A. J. Higgins, Senator Harry Truman (D-Mo) yesterday strongly condemned the Navy Department's bureau of ships for "negligence or wilful misconduct" in dealing with the Higgins company in construction of tank lighters, also called Y-boats.

A letter from Senator Truman, chairman of the Senate defense investigating committee, to Secretary of the Navy Knox contained the charge against the Navy's bureau of ships and also charged the bureau had treated Higgins Industries, Inc., in a "biased and prejudiced" way in connection with the construction plans of the Y-boats.

This development was the latest of many ramifications coming from the Liberty ship contract cancellation, which Congress is investigating. Testimony Tuesday that the Higgins company had bought steel on a "black market" to expedite delivery resulted in the launching of several investigations.

OPA Inquiry

The OPA started an inquiry here at once after President Roosevelt said he thought persons who sold steel on such a market should go to jail and that the charges should be investigated. The congressional subcommittee promised an immediate and thorough inquiry.

From Washington, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board ordered the WPB compliance branch to start an immediate investigation of charges by Frank Higgins, associated with his father in the shipyards, that some steel warehouses engaged in "black market" operation in supplying steel to the Higgins concern.

Young Mr. Higgins said his company bought steel in slightly less than carload lots at premium prices to obtain quick delivery, adding that the transactions were "legal profiteering, as black as the ace of spades."

The senior Mr. Higgins, appearing before the committee, yesterday issued a statement which said in part:

"The publicity given the statement of my son that we acquired steel occasionally in a so-called 'black market' is not strictly correct. I would say the steel purchases were because of business as usual rather than because of a 'black market.' There was nothing illegal, technically, in their selling us steel."

Mr. Higgins said his company stood the extra expense of the premium prices because it did not have a cost-plus contract for the Liberty ships and added the extra expense was "out of our own pockets. We were glad to pay extra to get the job done." The Liberty ship contract was canceled by the Maritime Commission because of an alleged shortage of steel.

Evasion of OPA Rules

OPA Director Leon Henderson in a statement warned the steel industry that sales of steel in slightly under carload lots in order to obtain higher than carload prices was an evasion of OPA regulations. Frank Higgins had testified that the war-vital metal could be obtained promptly from a number of warehouses by paying premiums under the short lot plan.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6 (AP)—A Congressional subcommittee, investigating concellation by the Maritime Commission of a contract to build 100 Liberty ships at the Higgins shipyards here, prepared to depart for Washington today, but two other government agencies continued their probe into allegations made at the committee hearings.

H. J. Dowd, chief of the investigation section, compliance branch of the War Production Board, arrived here last night to launch an inquiry into charges that some steel warehouses have engaged in alleged "black market" operations.

Representative J. Harden Peterson (D-Fla.), chairman of the subcommittee, told the elder Mr. Higgins at the conclusion of the three-day hearings yesterday that the committee was to be notified immediately if any reprisals were made because of testimony given before it.

'Tap Issue' Heavily Subscribed in N. E.

Results of the first three days of solicitation of the Treasury 2½s, 1962/67, the "tap issue," were characterized by John O. Stubbs, Executive Manager of the United States Treasury Victory Fund Committee of New England, as "very gratifying." Early subscription totals run well over $56,000,000. This immediate response compares with the aggregate New England subscriptions to the original Treasury "tap issue" during the entire two weeks period last May of $55,690,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that sales of its new issue of 2½ per cent, 20-25-year "tap" bonds totaled $515,041,200 the first two days.

Sales began Monday and will continue for an indefinite period, probably two weeks. When a similar sale was held in May proceeds totaled $880,000,000.

In another financing move, the Treasury offered for sale today $1,500,000,000 worth of seven eighths of 1 per cent 11½-month certificates of indebtedness.

Cargo Airplane Program Now Involves Selecting Best Types

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Whether or not Henry Kaiser gets his green light to build the Martin Mars in nine shipyards, attention is due to shift to air cargo ships already in production or on the drafting boards. Though the country built only ten air cargo ships in 1940, and according to Grover Loening had only one type in actual construction in 1941, the current program now calls for several thousand such ships, over and above anything that may be done about the Mars.

First is the Curtiss Commando, or C-46. Representing several years of development and some $2,000,000 of experiment, it is called the biggest two-engine transport in the world. Weighing only about 23 tons against the Mars' 70 tons, it is nevertheless much bigger than the JU-52. It is reported to carry 50 men.

Second in order of designation is the C-47, which is none other than the good old familiar DC-3 of the air transport lines, converted to war. Stripped of its luxurious 21 passenger and stewardess accommodations, it will weigh round 12 tons, and is soon to be in production.

A couple of years ago the Douglas people had worked out a larger commercial successor to the familiar DC-3, a four-engined job to be called the DC-4. This 32-ton job now emerges as the prospective C-54.

Lockheed Building

Lockheed is also an experienced builder of air transport ships, and enters the Army's "C" classification with the C-60, a conversion of the two-engined Lockheed Lodestar, and the C-69, the converted 4-engine Lockheed Constellation, built to carry 57 passengers or 16 tons of freight. It is extremely fast and would probably serve in the category of express cargo rather than freight cargo ship.

In between Lockheed's C-60 and C-69, two-engine and four-engine jobs respectively, is the C-64A, a small and slow one-engine Canadian cargo ship convertible either to floats or skis. Lastly there is the projected Curtiss C-76, an all plywood version of the Curtiss Commando.

All these ships are designed specifically for cargo or troop transport, unlike the Mars or the B-19 which are experimental bombers and therefore would require extensive redesigning both because they are experimental and because they were built as bombers. Their construction has already taught many lessons in aeronautical designing, but their mere size seems to be their chief bid for duplication in thousands as redesigned cargo ships. This argument, however, seems even more valid for the accelerated construction of the large four-engined Douglas and Lockheed jobs, the C-54 (ex-DC-4) and the C-69 (ex-Constellation).

In addition at least three other builders are already reported planning to build cargo planes. They are the (Edward G.) Budd Manufacturing Company, the Vought-Sikorsky division of United Aircraft, and the Grumman Aircraft, whose new monster ship-based torpedo bomber the "Avenger" was first reported in action in the Midway sea battle.

There appears no argument that the American airplane program has been badly unbalanced as to air cargo ships. Supplying air fronts with sea-borne ships or ground trucks is likened to servicing mechanized armies with horses. It is said that the unexpected development of new battle-fronts at huge distances all round the world has made necessary an air cargo program, but the unbalance appears to have existed even before that.

The Germans, with inside lines and short distances, are variously reported to have 10,000 air cargo ships which seems likely and to be turning them out at the rate of 5,000 a month, which seems fantastic. It is said that the United States has one air cargo ship to 20 combat planes and should raise that to 5 to 1, i. e., increase the proportion of cargo ships by 100, which seems large. The need of some substantial increase is however indicated by frequent reports of the use of the big Consolidated B-25's for transport, which is like using a battleship to carry ambassadors round.

Must Select Types

Very shortly the discussion is likely to get down to different types of air cargo ships. Just as the railroads use box-cars, gondolas, flats and tank-cars, so there will be calls for paratroop transports, sky ambulances, aerial tankers, sky freighters, flying repair shops, etc.

Gliders will apparently soon become an important aspect of the air cargo program. They can be built at low cost and with non-strategic materials by the now partly idle lightplane builders. it is said that 1,500 pounds of weight in a glider can be towed as easily as 200 extra pounds of weight in the towing plane, or in other words that a DC-3 can pull two gliders carrying a load equal to its own at a reduction in speed of only 180 miles down to 150 miles per hour. The new fully developed art of glider pick-up by moving planes also offers great technical possibilities. The essence of the trick is the use of a reel and brake similar to that used in rod-and-reel fishing. As the Army describes it.

". . . Inside the . . . airplane . . . making the pick-up is a revolving reel, equipped with a built-in brake, which carries a tow-line cable and the grapple hook . . . the hook at the end catches the suspended tow-line . . . the cable reel . . . is permitted to spin freely to pay out additional tow cable to cushion the initial load imposed by the dead weight of the glider on the ground. Some of the shock is also taken up by the tow-line itself which is made of nylon. . . .

"Gradually the reel-brake is applied, the glider accelerates smoothly, and by the time the speeding tow-plane has levelled off the glider is air-borne. Then the brake is fully locked and the glider is in full tow. If at any time while the glider is in tow the acceleration exceeds one "G" an automatic shock-absorber goes into action."

One frequently mentioned use for gliders would be as fuel-tenders to give the towing plane a greater range. Inexpensively built, such "flying tankers" could be dropped off when empty.

Building Prospects

It is not at all sure that Henry Kaiser can improve on the aircraft industry's methods and output as he did on traditional shipbuilding methods. There is very little tradition in the airplane construction industry. In their own field, the Boeing, Douglas, Consolidated, and Martin people have been as inventive and imaginative as Mr. Kaiser. Glenn Martin received the "American Design Award" recently for the construction of the Mars and the design of an even larger 125-ton flying boat, and has several times announced his readiness to build either one in any quantity whenever he got the go-ahead from the armed services. It would be ironic, then, if Mr. Kaiser stepped in and got a green-light which Mr. Martin has not received, to build Mr. Martin's own ship.

It appears obvious that any large cargo airship program, whether of Mars or of the already accepted cargo ships, would put a heavy strain on present engine-making facilities. They have been enormously expanded. But 5,000 Mars, for example, would take around 25,000 engines (counting only one spare per ship) or around 50,000,000 horsepower. Total 1943 airlane engine schedule calls for only 200,000,000—itself a figure far ahead of all the installed electric and steam power in the United States. Either the air program would have to be clipped somewhere or the engine program further expanded.

To sum up, the cargo airship program in its present stage involves the following, among other questions:

1. What size ship is most desirable?
2. Should they be chiefly land- or sea-planes?
3. What designs are best, at the moment?
4. Should they be built by the aircraft people or the shipbuilders?
5. What will be done about providing the engines?

Am. Export Lines Is Ordered To Give Up Airline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has ordered American Export Lines, Inc., of New York, a steamship company, to divest itself of control of American Export Airlines, Inc.

Basing its decision upon a construction of section 408 (B) of the Civil Aeronautics Act by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit, the board said it "effectively eliminates common carriers, other than air carriers, from the general air transportation field in the future."

The board gave the steamship company six months in which to give up its control of the air line. The air carrier has temporary certificates to operate between New York and Lisbon, Portugal, and between New York and Foynes, Irish Free State. The New York-Lisbon service is not presently operated.

In a decision July 12, 1940, the CAB dismissed for lack of jurisdiction the steamship company's application to control the air line. The appeals court, however, reversed the decision and sent the case back to the board for further consideration.

Bank Clearings Up 9 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for 23 leading cities during the past week were reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., at $6,875,059,000, a rise of 10.5 per cent from the previous week and 9 per cent more than for the comparable 1941 period.

New York transactions at $3,749,601,000 were up 7.6 per cent from 1941 figures, while the rest of the group showed a 10.6 per cent gain at $3,125,458,000.

Chicago volume showed the only drop under year-ago figures at $391,800,000, off .6 of one per cent.

Seattle reported the widest advance from 1941 with a gain of 38.3 per cent, totals for Atlanta were up 29.4 per cent, Omaha 29.3 per cent, and Portland, Ore., 29.1 per cent.

Abbott Laboratories

CHICAGO (AP)—Abbott Laboratories, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, reported net income of $868,406 or $1.07 a common share for the six months ended June 30 against revised net income of $986,181 or $1.27 a common share in the same 1941 months. The company said that earnings before taxes for the first six months of 1942 increased 47.4 per cent over those of the like period a year earlier.

Senator Urges Over-All Limit On War Profits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, expressed the opinion today that Congress ought to junk the present system of renegotiating military contracts and establish an over-all limitation on war profits.

Senator George's statement was prompted by an appeal by Henry B. Fernald of Montclair, N. J., for repeal of provisions of the law which permit the Army and Navy to renegotiate contracts to scale down profits.

Speaking for the American Mining Congress, the witness said this provision created confusion and interfered with operations of the excess profits levies of the tax laws.

To Deal With Repeal

Senator George interrupted to say that he believed that the renegotiation provision was "entirely unworkable," adding that the committee was going to have to deal with question of its repeal.

Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) suggested that this action be taken in the pending new revenue bill. Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-Michigan) said he had been informed that the Treasury, Army and Navy had agreed on a system of deductions where a company already had paid its taxes on profits which it later lost by renegotiation of its contracts.

"I think there must be an over-all limitation on the profits on all war contracts, both prime contracts and sub-contracts," Senator George said. "We an leave the excess profits tax to operate on non-war contracts."

Before the committee met, Senator George had said that a good many members were "very much interested" in a sales tax in their search for additional revenue.

While calling attention to practical difficulties in imposing and enforcing such a levy, Senator George declined to predict that the committee would rule out the tax and added that he had not made up his own mind about it.

Senators Interested

Two Republican Senators, Vandenberg of Michigan and Taft of Ohio, displayed special interest yesterday in the testimony of Jay Iglauer, who on behalf of the National Retail Dry Goods Association urged enactment of a 5 per cent sales levy on all types of goods, but not on services, wages or rents.

A federal sales tax was recommended in a resolution adopted in Chicago by representatives of state chambers of commerce from 32 states. The recommendation will be presented to the Senate Committee Aug. 12.

Senator George said he saw two possible obstacles to passage of a sales tax—the parliamentary difficulties and the problem of policing and enforcement. He said he had been informed there was a shortage of certain types of accounting machines, and a definite lack of trained personnel to supervise collection of the tax.

"But the principal difficulty is the parliamentary one," he said. "The House didn't choose to put the sales tax in its bill, and even if the Senate voted to do so, there still would be a very difficult situation in the conference committee."

Senator George told reporters he was not expressing his views on the merits or demerits of a sales levy.

Seek Tax Sources

To get any material increase in revenue above the $6,271,000,000 in additional taxes voted by the House, Senator George suggested, "we'll have to go to some other source of revenue—not necessarily the sales tax."

He said that heavy increases in specific excise taxes, as recommended by Treasury officials, might help but wouldn't come close to bringing in the $2,000,000,000 more desired.

Senator George said he did not believe either the corporate or individual income tax rates could be increased greatly over the House bill without arranging a post-war credit for taxpayers.

Four Institutional Holders Of Fla. Rail Bonds to Sell

NEW YORK (AP)—A committee representing owners of the first and refunding 5 per cent bonds of the Florida East Coast Railway announced four institutional holders represented on the committee had agreed to accept an offer of the Florida National Building Corp., controlled by trustees of the estate of the late Alfred I. du Pont, to purchase $3,000,000 principal amount of the securities at 16½ per $1,000 bond. The offer expires Sept. 5.

The committee, headed by Arthur M. Anderson, vice-president of J. P. Morgan & Co., informed other owners of deposited bonds they had the right to dispose of their holdings to the same purchaser under the same conditions. The four institutional investors concerned were J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank of New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The committee statement said representatives of the du Pont estate had indicated their intention, if the Interstate Commerce Commission would allow it, to file a new plan of reorganization for the railroad.

Nazis Use Ruthless Method In Centralization of Industry

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Marshal Timoshenko's armies were harassing Hitler's columns in front of Kharkov, the Fuehrer was engaged in another campaign carefully shielded from the eyes of the world. This campaign was fought in Nazi Germany. It was a political battle waged with administrative means and its goal was to harness the faltering forces of the Continent for a frantic effort on the production front. It was successful.

The delay in Hitler's long-heralded spring attack in Russia was a sign of weakness, but it was weakness which the Nazi machine overcame. This was Hitler's real winter campaign. It reached its first climax in November, 1941, when Hans Kehrl, Nazi Germany's Donald Nelson, warned Germany's industrialists that the fate of entrepreneurial economy was at stake unless business would subordinate its interests entirely to those of the State. "Only too often," Hitler's chief of armament production shouted, "did our economic organizations function as associations for the defense of business against the State!" Der Fuehrer's cryptic Reichstag speech of May sounded the signal for an all-out attack against the last recalcitrant elements at home.

Economic Set-Up Overhauled

By June, Nazi Germany's economic set-up had been completely overhauled. Only a shadow remains of the prewar "corporative" structure of German economy with its guild-like branch federations of industrialists and compulsory Chambers of Economy and Crafts. The last remnants of economic self-government and private initiative have gone and the Gestapo rules supreme.

In a melancholy editorial "Der Deutsche Volkswirt," Germany's most prominent economic magazine, on May 1, complained that independent business and its autonomous organizations were now irretrievably fettered to State and Party. This sudden transition does not seem to have been a simple one, as the cautious Volkswirt explained in terms of an historic parallel, comparing it to the absorption of communal freedoms by the absolute State.

"Originally," the Volkswirt recalled, "townships and communities exercised their freedoms in virtue of inborn rights. These rights were first co-ordinated with the power of the Prince and later integrated into the framework of the State until, eventually, all matters which hitherto had been within the 'own' jurisdiction of the townships became affairs of State. They were dealt with by delegation and no longer in virtue of a special freedom. Thus, the town council, originally elected and appointed by the citizens, was replaced by an administration, first confirmed, and later appointed by the State while the honorary mayor was transformed first into a paid magistrate and later into a State official." This poignant necrologue of Continental freedoms illustrates perfectly the emasculation of German industry by Hitler.

Geared To War Output

Hitler's victory over the industrialists is marked by two figures. In March, 1941, the German Price Commissioner estimated that two thirds of the country's industrial activity was devoted to armament and military needs. In its latest forecast for 1942 the Berlin bank Hardy & Co. calculated that war production absorbed almost 80 per cent of Germany's national income—an increase of about 14 per cent.

The intensity of this effort is also revealed by the disproportion between the purchasing power of the German people and available consumers' goods. While the German public in 1942 is supposed to have an annual purchasing power of RM 90,000,000,000, the value of goods for sale will be only 35,000,000,000 Reichsmarks. Food supplies from subject countries have obviously fallen off. Not only German industry but also the productive forces of the occupied countries were geared almost entirely to the requirements of war. Without regard to cost, rights and traditions the Nazis assembled a terrific force for the decisive attack.

The streamlining of his strained and battered production machine confronted Hitler with a threefold task:

Do away with dissensions and rivalries within the economic system, impose rigorous production discipline with a minimum of administrative personnel, and extend German production standards to the rest of continental Europe.

Contrary to the Nazi legend German economy has never been a monolyth. There were four distinct groups: (1) The directors of the great monopolistic combines especially in heavy industry, (2) a few score Nazi leaders who emulated Goering by grafting themselves into some of the most profitable businesses in occupied countries and at home, (3) the curtailed consumers' goods industries and a large number of medium and small firms in every branch, and (4) the vast bureaucracy which operated the many compulsory business associations as well as hundreds of supervisory and distributing agencies appointed by the State.

Intent On Own Interests

Although proclaiming publicly unalterable loyalty to Führer and Party everyone of these four groups was intent upon its particular interests. The captains of heavy industry who had hoped to grab for themselves the best mines and factories of Europe were righteously indignant about the industrial fortunes accumulated by what they considered to be party upstarts.

The party capitalists, on the other hand, were beginning to reach out for commanding posts in some of the most close-knit cartels. The small and medium firms jealously defended their rights against the big ones through their respective branch organizations and Chambers of Economy; here they were, theoretically, the equals of the great monopolists. Lastly, the economic bureaucracy, composed to a large extent of reliable party veterans recruited from such glorified white collar workers as secretaries of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, enjoyed the power over their former employers delegated to them by the Nazi State.

Until recently these four groups had been co-ordinated in a corporative organization hailed by Hitler as the foundation of the National-Socialist millennium. Its center piece was the Reich's Chamber of Economy, a kind of self-governing representation of German business. This Chamber included the compulsory federations for every branch of industry and the many local and regional Chambers of Economy and Crafts. Outside of the Reich's Chamber of Economy were the industrial combines or cartels formed for the commercial control of a national or international market. Above it was the Reich's Ministry of Economy with its innumerable supervisory and procurement offices.

The captains of big industry were the power behind the large combines and cartels. The party captialists swayed much influence in the Reich's Ministry of Economy. Small and medium business was predominant in the local and regional Chambers of Economy and Crafts. The bureaucracy was everywhere except in the exclusive private combines. With the exception of the latter, every one of these organizations was limited to Germany proper.

Ruthless Centralization

After the disappointing Russian campaign in 1941 it had become evident that this complicated structure was no longer sufficient. No time was to be lost with deliberations over jurisdictional overlappings. Only ruthless centralization could draw the maximum effort from industry and at the same time enable the Nazis to comb tens of thousands of highly qualified men out of the economic bureaucracy for use in the army where they were needed. This reorganization has been going on for the last eight months. It was no easy matter. The Nazis could not afford to disorganize industry nor did they want to embitter some of their most devoted followers. There is evidence they had to overcome considerable opposition.

The principal victims of this campaign on the economic front were naturally the weakest of the four groups: Small and medium business and the administrative personnel. These are the principal traits of the reform:

(1) Establishment of huge trusts grouping every firm in their respective industry and responsible for increased production, (2) cutting of red tape by simplifying administrative procedure, and (3) cutting down local and regional Chambers of Economy and Crafts.

The formation of super-trusts for the more important European industries was the basis of the whole reform. They are a peculiar combination of Government Departments for the production of coal, fiber, iron, steel, etc., and of a commercially operated international monopoly.

These so-called "Reichsvereinigungen" pool experience, management, raw material and labor and direct production and distribution in their respective industries, not only in Germany, but on the entire Continent. They have been invested with many of the functions of the old guild-like branch federations as well as those of most supervisory agencies of the Reich's Ministry of Economy.

The cartels, hitherto outside of the official economic organizations, also come under their control. The officers of these "Reichsvereinigungen" are appointed by the Reich's Minister of Economy and neither elected nor suggested for appointment as those of the old federations. The Government has selected them in every case from among the most powerful industrialists.

Produce or Else!

From now on the Nazi State deals directly with these great captains of industry. No longer can they hide behind their autonomous branch federations or shift responsibility to the Reich's Chamber of Economy. This supreme body of economic self-government has been reduced virtually to an empty shell.

The objection of economic self-government and of the last vestiges of independent business to the political powers of State and Party is even more evident in the regional sphere. The new district Chambers of Economy have been placed directly under the economic adviser of the party district or "Gau," and are under the political discipline of the dreaded Gauleiters.

While Hitler was biding time on the eastern front, the Gauleiters have pulled no punches. For them and the trembling industrialists it was: Production or else! The costs of this victory on the production front were enormous but the goal has been achieved. One Gauleiter boasted quite recently that the armament industry in his district had done even more than Hitler had asked and that incredible quantities of equipment were moving to the eastern front. It may be a Pyrrhic victory gained at such cost that the victors themselves are doomed unless they can this time knock the Russians out of the war and gain a prolonged breathing spell, but it has enabled them to strike with tremendous power.

Airline Sales Manager

N. B. Rader

Appointed eastern regional sales manager of United Air Lines in charge of traffic between New York and Denver.

Administration, Labor Censured for Parity Opposition

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 6 (AP)—Charging the National Administration and labor groups worked "hand in hand against us" on the recent congressional fight over farm parity prices, President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation said today farmers should "wake up to what is happening in this country."

"No farmer could have observed the labor groups and the Administration working together in the recent battle over farm prices without being gravely concerned," Mr. O'Neal said in a speech prepared for delivery at a farm rally here today.

"If people are not willing to pay parity prices for food now, when incomes of consumers are enormously high, will they ever be willing to pay them, and will any national administration stay with the farmer in his demand for parity?"

Mr. O'Neal reviewed this year's congressional fights over the parity issue, criticized Administration leaders sharply for opposing the Farm Bureau's program and then told the crowd that a split in the farm bloc that pitted corn and cotton interests against wheat and cattle groups defeated the 110 per cent of parity plan.

He censured the Administration for not puting a ceiling on wages and warned that "there is at least a possibility that recent wage increases granted to steel workers may be the match to set off a whole string of wage increases that will pop like firecrackers."

"The issue is clear," he said. "Great nations in ancient days went down into oblivion because the politicians insisted on cheap food for the populace, and thereby brought about the decline and eventual wiping out of agriculture, which is the first step in the wrecking of a nation."

War Risk Rates Cut To U. S. Territories

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Shipping Administration has announced a reduction in war risk insurance rates covering "cargoes imported to the United States and cargoes exported from the United States to its territories and possessions."

Effective on goods shipped under ocean bills of lading dated on or after Aug. 1, the new rates, according to the announcement, "represent levels prevailing as of Jan. 1, 1942, except where current rates named by the War Shipping Administration are lower than the Jan. 1 rates, in which case the current rate remains in effect."

The WSA said the revised rates represented substantial reductions in many trades, particularly those involving U. S. Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and West Indies waters. They do not apply to goods imported, in bond or otherwise, for re-export to points outside the United States.

WSA officials said the new rates, reduced at the request of the Office of Price Administration, were temporary, pending a full OPA study with respect to various import commodities.

OPA Puts Ceiling on Tool Handles, Wood Products

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has put a price ceiling on tool handles, wagon spokes and numerous other wood products made by turning or shaping lumber on a cutting machine. It is effective Aug. 9.

In general the order maintains prices at the level of the universal ceiling, by letting each producer keep his mark-up formula and applying it to the March level of costs.

Crown Cork Earnings

NEW YORK, (AP)—Crown Cork & Seal Co. reported for six months ended June 30 net profit of $721,182, equal to 90 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,349,122, or $2.12 a share, in the like months of 1941.

Rubber Pool 'Conspiracy' Is Charged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Charges of a "Conspiracy" to control synthetic rubber production today occupied the attention of the Senate patents committee, exploring the operations of international cartels and their effects upon the nation's war effort.

The committee, suspending its public inquiry for a day studied the assertion of C. R. Starnes, independent oil operator of Gladewater, Texas, that representatives of the major oil companies, working "inside the Government and out," were in control of the synthetic rubber program.

To Stop Non-Members' Efforts

Mr. Starnes declared yesterday that the "conspiracy" was being promoted by "certain international cartels and patent pools," and that their "strategems have included evasions intended to stop the production efforts of any group not a member of their own patent pools."

The husky Texan, who brought together six oil refineries and who estimated that he could produce basic ingredients for synthetic rubber and explosives at costs lower than the estimates of the large companies, declared:

"I have been blocked at every turn, blocked by Americans, blocked by Standard of New Jersey and men who are affiliated with and influenced by the Standard Oil."

He told the committee that the "conspiracy . . . is directed from outside the Government by Mr. Frank A. Howard, of Standard Oil Development Company, . and managed and directed from inside the Government by Mr. Richard J. Dearborn, vice-president and general patent attorney of the Texas Company."

Leaders in Contracts

"These," he added, "are the two men who were leaders in the formation of the contracts between Hitler's I. G. Farbenindustrie (big German chemical trust), Standard Oil, Kellogg & Co., and the Texas Company, which resulted in the C. R. A. cartel."

Mr. Dearborn was described by Mr. Starnes as the "shrewd and unscrupulous technical advisor to the assistant director of the Government's Rubber Reserve Corporation.

"As there was in France," Mr. Starnes said, "it seems to me there is in this country a group of corporate empires which have been and are deliberately keeping American men, American machines and American resources out of production. I have, from my own knowledge, been here exciting the story of one such group."

He declared the group's methods "include manipulations designed to include control of both government and industry in the hands of this super-fifth column after the war."

Senator Lucas (D-Ill.), a member of the committee, said he would seek an opportunity to examine Mr. Dearborn later.

Treasury Offers $1,500,000,000 Certificates Today

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Treasury today is offering for sale $1,500,000,000 worth of seven-eighths of 1 per cent, 11½-month certificates of indebtedness.

Plans for a borrowing of this size had been announced previously, but terms of the securities were revealed tonight on the eve of the offering.

In connection with the sales of these securities, Secretary Henry Morgenthau issued a statement praising victory fund committees, comprising 20,000 bankers and securities dealers throughout the country for helping the Treasury in promoting the sales of war securities.

Recalling the policy of selling as many securities as possible to investors besides banks, Mr. Morgenthau said these committees were helpful in advising other than bank investors of the terms and advantages of buying various issues.

"This enabled the Treasury," he added, "to borrow from the large reservoir of spendable funds to finance the war effort."

Flintkote Net 83c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The Flintkote Co. and subsidiaries, makers of building materials, reported net income for the 28 weeks ended July 18 was $691,331, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 83 cents on each of 713,706 common shares, compared with $1,016,264 or $1.45 each on 686,196 common shares in the corresponding period of 1941.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., August 4, 1942.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 17, 1942. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 55-52	101.1	101.1	101.1

New York City Bonds

4 3s 80	102½	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	82⅞	82¾	82¾
6 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45¼	45¼	45¼
42 Am&For P 5s 2030	66⅛	65¾	66
19 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
8 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107¼	107¼
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106⅝	106½	106⅝
4 Ang C Nitra deb 67	44½	44½	44½
10 Arm Del 4s 55	105¾	105⅝	105¾
28 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅜	111½	111½
3 AT&SF 4s 95 st	50½	90½	90½
5 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79½	79½
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 A C Line 4½s 64	62	62	62
12 A C Line 5s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32¾	32½	32½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	27	27	27
1 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	57¼	57¾	57¾
13 B&O 95 st A	21⅞	27⅛	27⅛
26 B&O 95 st C	30¾	30⅜	30⅜
12 BO 2000 st D	27	26¾	26½
13 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27¼	27¼
51 B&O cv 60 st	22½	22	22
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49½	49¼	49¼
5 BO S D 50 st	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
2 Bell TFa 5s 48B	106	106	106
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103⅛	103	103
48 Boston & M 4½s 70	34⅞	34½	34½
2 Bkly Eds 3¼s 66	108⅝	108½	108½
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
7 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34¾	34¾
5 Can Nat 5s 49 Jly	108	108	108
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	97½	97½	97½
6 Caro C&O 4s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	5	5	5
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16¼	16¼	16¼
20 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	57	57	57
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	53¼	53	53¾
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	74	74
6 Cen P Thur Sh L 4s 54	64¾	64½	64¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	18	18
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
3 ChnPac&F (38 14)⅜s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 C&O 4½s 92	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102	102	102
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20	19¾	19¾
1 Chi&Eq rfg 5s 71 A	71½	71½	71½
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	63¾	63½	63½
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77	77	77
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87½	87½	87½
12 Chi & Ill Inc 97	24	24⅞	23⅞
1 ChiGtWest 4s88	63½	63½	63½
15 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¾	13½	13½
37 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	38⅞	38⅜	38¾
1 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
17 ChiN&W gm 58 87	29¼	29	29
11 ChiNW cv 4¾s 49	1½	1½	1½
3 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	29	29	28
4 Chi & NW 4 s87 st	28	28	28
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	51	51	51
5 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
67 CRI & P 4s 88	25⅜	25	25⅛
10 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
155 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14½	14⅛	14⅜
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101½	101½	101½
7 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6 CCC&StL 4¾s 77	44¾	44½	44¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	64¾	64¾	64¾
15 Clev Un Term 4½s 77 C	60¼	60	60¼
14 Col & So 4½s 80	21½	21⅜	21⅜
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94½	94½	94½
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	92½	92⅜	92½
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	107	107	107
1 ComlMack inc 69 ww	27½	27⅜	27½
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110⅝	110½	110½
3 Con Edis 3½s 66	105⅝	105¼	105¼
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	90½	90½	90½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	28⅛	28½	28½
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	34	34	34
4 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
3 Del P&L 4½s 71	56½	56¼	56¼
37 D&RG 4s 36	18½	18¼	18⅜
15 D&RG West 5s 55	3	3	3
6 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3 Det Edi 3s 70	104	104	104
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103	103	103
1 Dul Missibe&I 3½s 62	108	108	108
2 Duquesne SS&A 5s 37	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Erie 4½s 2051	49¾	49	49¼
2 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	73	72¼	73
11 Francis Sug 6s 56	78⅝	78½	78½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96	96	96
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	105	105
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	89½	89½	89½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	80	80	80
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93½	93⅛	93½
6 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	72¾	72⅝	72¾
12 G Bay & W deb B	8½	8	8½
5 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68⅛	68¼	68⅛
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	50	50	50
2 Harlem Rivv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
1 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
16 Hudson Coal 5s52A	40¾	40½	40¾
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅝	43½	43½
39 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17¼	17	17¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¼	47¼	47¼
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
8 Ill Cen 1st rfg 4s 55	44⅞	44½	44⅞
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43⅜	43⅛	43¼
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53	53	53
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
10 Int Cit Nor aj 6s 62	1½	1½	1½
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16¾	16½	16½
6 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16¾	16½	16¾
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29¼	29	29½
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 4s 57	104½	104½	104½
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅞	56¾	56⅞
1 Int T&T 5s 55	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
2 James F&Clen 4s 59	46	46	46
4 Kansw & Mich 4s 90	82½	82½	82½
16 KcFtS & Mem 4s 36	49⅝	49½	49½
10 K C South 5s 50	69¼	69¼	69¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84½	84¼	84½
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84¼	84	84¼
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	80½	80½	80½
2 Leh val Coal 5s 64 st	68	67	68
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	44¾	44¾	44¾
6 Leh Val NY2¼½s 50	49¼	49	49
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36¾	36⅜	36¾
16 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31½	31¼	31¼
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96	96	96
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80	79⅝	79⅝
50 Louis&N 4½s 2003	91¾	91⅜	91⅜
1 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107½	107½	107½
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	80½	80½	80½
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48½	48½	48½
5 MSPSSMar 5½s 78	65	65	65
5 MCP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
19 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13½	13½	13½
7 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17	17	17
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	40	40
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	30	30	30
55 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30¼	30	30
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30	30	30
6 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30¼	30	30
5 Mo Pac gen 5s 75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	91	91	91
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	47½	47½	47½
1 MonWPa Pub Ser6s 65	108	108	108
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	61	61	61
1 N J Junct 4s '86	75¼	75⅛	75⅛
1 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	109	109	109
6 N O Tex & M 5½s '54 ct	47½	47½	47½
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50¾	50¾
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¾	45½	45¾
24 NYC cn 4s '98	48⅜	47⅞	48⅜
7 NYC cv 3¼s 52	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	71⅛	70⅜	70¾
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	66½	66½	66½
5 NY Chi & St L 5½s'74A	75¾	75½	75½
25 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	62	62	62
13 NY Chi & St L 3½s '47	99½	99½	99½
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	62½	62½	62½
18 NY G El H&P 4s '49	111⅞	111½	111½
2 NY Lack & W 4½s '73 A	53	53	53
11 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	42½	42	42
5 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	54¼	54¼	54¼
20 NY NH & H 4½s '67	39¼	39	39
5 NY NH & H 4s '56	34¼	34	34¼
18 NY NH & H 4s '57	7	6⅝	7
4 NY NH & H 3½s '47	32	32	32
5 NY O & W gen 4s '55	1¼	1¼	1¼
13 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	5⅞	5¾	5¾
7 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
4 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52½	52½	52½
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	72	71⅞	72
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	9	9	9
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109	109	109
5 Para Bwy 3s 55 ct	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 PenOh&Det 4½s 77	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅝	105½	105½
10 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	107½	108
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 60	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	88½	88½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88½	88½	88½
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87¼	87¼	87¼
8 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6	6	6
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜
5 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Phil El 2¾s 71	102½	101½	102½
6 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29½	29	29
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¾	84½	84½
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Readg 4½s 97A	76	76	76
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	53½	53¼	53¼
8 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	14½	14½	14½
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	71½	71½	71½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	89	89	89
31 StLSF 5s 50D	16¼	16	16
56 StLSF 4½s 78	15⅞	15¾	15¾
2 St LSF 4s 50A	14¾	14½	14¾
2 St LSF 4s 50A ct	14¾	14¼	14¼
31 St LSW 5s 52	48	48	48
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	26	26	26
5 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	72	72	72
15 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	10½	10½	10½
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
15 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9¾	9¼	9¼
3 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	17¾	17¾	17¾
13 Sea-AllPla 6s 35A ct	6⅞	6¾	6¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
32 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅜	52	52⅜
46 Sou Pac 4½s 69	51½	51⅛	51¼
37 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅛	51⅞	52
18 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66	65¾	65⅞
36 So Pac clt 4s 49	61	60⅞	61
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	88½	88¼	88½
8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 South Ry 6½s 56	86¾	86½	86¾
30 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¾	82½	82¾
44 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91⅜	91⅜
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅞	62½	62⅝
8 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
21 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	85½	85½	85½
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
8 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80	64	63⅞	63⅞
21 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55½	55½
1 T St. L&W 4s 50	86	86	86
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109¼	109¼
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	96½	96½	96½
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	96½	86¼	96½
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94½	94½	94½
3 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Va S&W cn 5s 58	66	66	66
34 Wabash 4½s 91	30½	30⅜	30½
23 Wabash 4s 71	78	77⅞	78
1 Walwrth 4s 55	84	84	84
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	102½	102½	102½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Wecst Pen P 3½s 66	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 West Shore 4s 2361	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
2 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
64 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
6 Westn Un 5s 60	80⅝	80	80
1 Westn Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	44¼	44¼	44¼
4 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
14 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16¾	16⅝	16¾
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	38¾	38¾	38¾
5 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	72½	72½
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73	72½	72½
1 Australia 5s 55	67½	67½	67½
1 Australia 5s 57	66½	66½	66½
1 Belgium 6s 55	97	97	97
1 Brazil 8s 41	33¾	33¾	33¾
16 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32½	32⅜	32⅜
21 Brazil 6½s 27-57	32½	32¼	32¼
1 Buen A 4⅜s 7	60¼	60¼	60¼
3 Buen A 4⅜s Apr 76	63	63	63
1 Buen A 4⅜s 75	63½	63½	63½
5 Canada 4s 60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Canada 3s 67	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Canada 2½s 45	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Chile MtBk6⅜s61asd	15	15	15
5 Chile MtBk6⅛s57asd	15	14⅞	15
4 Chile MtBk6s62asd	15	15	15
2 NY Lack & W 4½s '73 A	53	53	53
11 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	42½	42	42
5 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	54¼	54¼	54¼
20 NY NH & H 4½s '67	39¼	39	39
5 NY NH & H 4s '56	34¼	34	34¼
18 NY NH & H 4s '57	7	6⅝	7
4 NY NH & H 3½s '47	32	32	32
5 NY O & W gen 4s '55	1¼	1¼	1¼
13 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	5⅞	5¾	5¾
7 Niag Falls P 3½s 66	109½	109½	109½
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
4 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72¼	71⅞	71⅞
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	52½	52½	52½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52½	52½	52½
10 Nor Pac 4s 97	72	71⅞	72
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
5 Ogden&L Cha 4s 48	9	9	9
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	109	109	109
5 Para Bwy 3s 55 ct	63¼	63¼	63¼
3 Para Pict 4s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 PenOh&Det 4½s 77	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
7 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105⅝	105½	105½
10 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108	107½	108
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 60	119⅜	119⅛	119⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¼	101⅛	101¼
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88½	88½	88½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¼	96⅛	96¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88½	88½	88½
5 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87¼	87¼	87¼
8 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	6	6	6
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	69⅝	69⅜	69⅜
5 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Phil El 2¾s 71	102½	101½	102½
6 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29½	29	29
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¾	100⅝	100¾
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	84¾	84½	84½
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Readg 4½s 97A	76	76	76
1 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Repub Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	53½	53¼	53¼
8 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
5 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	14½	14½	14½
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	71½	71½	71½
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	89	89	89
31 StLSF 5s 50D	16¼	16	16
56 StLSF 4½s 78	15⅞	15¾	15¾
2 St LSF 4s 50A	14¾	14½	14¾
2 St LSF 4s 50A ct	14¾	14¼	14¼
31 St LSW 5s 52	48	48	48
1 St LSW rfg 5s 90	26	26	26
5 St LSW 2nd 4s 89	72	72	72
15 StP&KC ShL4½s 41	10½	10½	10½
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
15 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9¾	9¼	9¼
3 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	17¾	17¾	17¾
13 Sea-AllPla 6s 35A ct	6⅞	6¾	6¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
32 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅜	52	52⅜
46 Sou Pac 4½s 69	51½	51⅛	51¼
37 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅛	51⅞	52
18 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66	65¾	65⅞
36 So Pac clt 4s 49	61	60⅞	61
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	88½	88½	88½
8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 South Ry 6½s 56	86¾	86½	86¾
30 South Ry gen 6s 56	82¾	82½	82¾
44 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91⅜	91⅜
36 South Ry gen 4s 56	62⅞	62½	62⅝
8 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
21 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	85½	85½	85½
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
8 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	63⅞	63¾	63⅞
2 Tex&Pac 5s 80	64	63⅞	63⅞
21 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15¾	15¾
3 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	55½	55½
1 T St. L&W 4s 50	86	86	86
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109¼	109¼
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	105¾	105½	105¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	96½	96½	96½
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	96½	86¼	96½
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	94½	94½	94½
3 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Va S&W cn 5s 58	66	66	66
34 Wabash 4½s 91	30½	30⅜	30½
23 Wabash 4s 71	78	77⅞	78
1 Walwrth 4s 55	84	84	84
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	102½	102½	102½
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Wecst Pen P 3½s 66	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 West Shore 4s 2361	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42	42	42
2 Westn Md 4s 52	84½	84½	84½
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
64 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜
6 Westn Un 5s 60	80⅝	80	80
1 Westn Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼

Stage Set for Labor Reunion As Murray and Green Agree

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—The stage is now fully set for negotiations leading to reunion of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, healing a seven-year breach and establishing a united American labor front of from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, and Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., have completed an exchange of communications concerning proposed negotiations. All that remains is for the respective peace committees to meet. This is expected within the next few weeks, probably in Washington.

And although, as Mr. Green and Mr. Murray agree, there are many "knotty" problems to be solved, the atmosphere today is such as to augur well for a satisfactory solution.

The internal affairs of the United Automobile Workers of America, largest C. I. O. unit, in annual convention here, were overshadowed again by this over-all labor peace move. Mr. Murray brought the issue before the convention, however, in a speech in which he made it clear that while he would go into the peace talks with an open mind, ready to compromise and arbitrate, he would insist under any condition on retention of the identity of the individual international unions within the C. I. O.

Preservation of Objectives

"I hope," Mr. Murray said, "that the attitude of the Federation will be changed, that experience has taught them the need, the greater need of giving recognition to the aspirations and objectives of these great organizations which now comprise the national C. I. O. I want to keep these unions of ours intact, these 45 international unions, I want to maintain their integrity because of the great services these unions have rendered."

Mr. Murray's emphasis on maintenance of the identity of the individual unions was taken as an indication of the likelihood that the ultimate merger will be, as the A. F. of L. has insisted since the original split off by the C. I. O. in 1935, a matter of the C. I. O. "coming back into the house of labor," which means coming back into the A. F. of L. Such a merger would necessarily involve, however, acceptance of a dual set-up, with both craft unions, as represented by the A. F. of L. and industrial unions, as in the C. I. O.

What it would mean, though, to Mr. Murray personally is a question. Would he or Mr. Green come out of the shuffle as the leader? Mr. Murray is regarded with almost adulation by his C. I. O. followers. He has their affection as John L. Lewis, former C. I. O. head, never had.

That question of leadership will be a big one in the peace negotiations. Mr. Murray, possibly building up the C. I. O. case for the peace talks, vigorously complained of a recent action in which the A. F. of L. is reported to have reached an agreement with the British Trade Union to represent American labor in joint action with them.

Mr. Murray read a cable he had sent to Sir Walter Citrine. Secretary of the British union, pointedly calling attention to the fact that the C. I. O. should be consulted independently and could not at this stage consider the A. F. of L. as its representative in such an agreement.

U. A. W. Overtime Move

Meanwhile the U. A. W. delegates, still exhibiting their often good-natured but determined insistence on rank-and-file rule, finally passed yesterday a resolution giving allegedly recalcitrant A. F. of L. and independent unions 30 days in which to comply with an agreement surrendering overtime pay for Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. If they do not comply U. A. W. locals will consider themselves freed from this promise and will demand that premium pay.

Also passed by the U. A. W. was a resolution calling upon Washington and the National War Board to immediately establish regional boards composed of representatives of labor, industry, and government, to expedite handling of labor disputes.

This resolution was disappointingly weak to a great many delegates, some of whom wanted to threaten withdrawal of the agreement not to strike unless grievances are satisfied. They had by a split vote forced reconsideration of a similar overtime pay resolution Aug. 4 because it did not go far enough. Resigned concurrence yesterday followed long debate in which the temper of these delegates, representing around 700,000 union local members, was plainly seen to be increasingly restive.

Roosevelt's Salvage Program For Rejected Draftees Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—President Roosevelt's program to salvage the physical health of 200,000 youths rejected for military service has been dropped after unsuccessful tests in Maryland and Virginia.

Under the plan, announced by President Roosevelt with considerable flourish last October, the Federal Government proposed to pay the costs of medical treatment by local physicians of Selective Service registrants certified by local draft boards as fit subjects for rehabilitation.

Selective Service officials said today that the program had been dropped partly because the Army had lowered its physical standards since the outbreak of the war and partly because hospital space and doctors' time had become too scarce as a result of the war.

Results Not Made Public

Results of the Maryland and Virginia tests in rehabilitation have not been made public, but Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director of Selective Service, has advised President Roosevelt and the War Department that they did not justify undertaking the program.

Predominant physical defects leading to the rehabilitation program were dental and visual. Lowering of Army standards since the outbreak of the war has brought most of those formerly rejected back into 1-A or 1-B classifications for full or limited military service.

Objection was raised to President Roosevelt's rehabilitation program on the ground that it provided for compulsory medical treatment in a nation where the Constitution provides the right of citizens to choose their own method of healing.

The President took the position that when a registrant was called to report to a local draft board he was under its jurisdiction and could be compelled to undergo medical or dental treatment deemed necessary to preparing himself for military service. He insisted that the program would not become an entering wedge for socialized medicine.

Compulsory

The program would have rehabilitated about one-fifth of the 1,000,000 youths rejected for military service by local draft boards before the outbreak of the war.

Medical treatment in the Army is compulsory.

General Hershey has indicated that he would recommend that the War Manpower Commission or some other agency undertake the rehabilitation job which neither Selective Service nor the Army wants, but thus far no agency has agreed to take it on. Selective Service officials said today there was "no news" on it.

Labor Members Give Greenwood Confidence Vote

LONDON, Aug. 6 (CP)—Labor Members of Parliament have given Arthur Greenwood an overwhelming vote of confidence at a special meeting to discuss the "rebellion" of 49 members who defied their Parliamentary leader and voted against the Government at the end of last week's debate on civilian pensions.

Mr. Greenwood, a former Cabinet member, made no attempt to censure or discipline the "rebels," but he made a strong appeal for more unity in the Party.

The motion expressing confidence in his leadership carried 66 to 4.

The Press Association's lobby correspondent said there would have been an even greater vote for Mr. Greenwood except that the motion expressed not only faith in his leadership but also the opinion that in all future emergencies the Party leader should for the time being decide the course of action to be taken.

This proviso evoked considerable argument and some members abstained from voting, contending the leader was unable to know what the rank and file thought when a quick decision had to be made in the House of Commons.

The revolting members contended the Government's offer to increase the pensions and provide additional winter fuel and food allowances was inadequate, but Mr. Greenwood accepted the Administration's assurance that it was planning to do more later.

Turkish Paper Puts Hope in U. S. Might

ISTANBUL, Aug. 4. Delayed. (*AP*)—Editor Zekeriya Sertel wrote today in the newspaper Tan that "Europe has almost come to the end of her war effort when America is just beginning . . . concentrating every thought on victory."

He said that the whole United States was determined "to strike the enemy a mortal blow," and added:

"While we wait, the general mobilization of American industry and immense preparations for a huge army inspire faith."

[Tan is a voice of the Turkish People's Party, the only legally recognized party in Nationalistic Turkey.]

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

NEW EMBOSSED CHRISTMAS CARDS SELL 50 FOR $1 NAME-IMPRINTED Exceptional value! Sells fast—pays liberal profits. Smart "LEADER" 21-card $1 Assortment pays you 50c Other popular Christmas and Everyday assts, $1 Personal Stationery. No experience needed. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 159 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of gen. Silver Fox Scarfs ($150 Value) Bargain at PAIR, Shipped on approval anywhere. $79.50 Pair Tax Inc. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. Catalogue Free.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 82nd, 2 E. (5th Ave.-Metrop. Museum)—Unusually large 3 rooms, remodeled, high ceilings, fireplaces, 5 closets, complete kitchenette, lift, maid service, gas, elec., linen, completely furn., $135; also unfurnished, $115; references required. Apply bldg. or Vitagliano, 129 East 85th.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOMEOQUAGA FARM, Oquaga Lake, Deposit, N. Y.—Modern conveniences, home cooking, ideal beds; fresh vegetables, plenty of milk; rates $3.75 to $4.75 daily, $22 to $27 weekly.

MARA LODGE, FRANCONIA, N. H., Phone 124—Rest in the White Mts., home cooking, poultry, eggs; steam heated; comfortable beds; open all year, trains, bus service; restricted; rates on application. MRS. MARY G. COOPER.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, Mass., 46 Green St.—Attractive rooms, running water; quiet, homelike surroundings. Care if needed. Longwood 9625.

HOUSES FOR SALE

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Restricted residential section; plot 120x410. Riparian rights; glass enclosed heated porch facing Bay; reception hall, large living room with open fire place, dining room, four large bedrooms, den, tile bath room, two lavatories, hot water heating system; one car heated garage attached; two car garage with servants' quarters; ground landscaped; all in fine condition. V. H. McKellar, 16 Wakefield Road, Eltingville.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE in all its branches
FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • ANNUITIES
LIFE • THEFT • ACCIDENT
J. C. MINDEN
277 Broadway WO. 2-1174 New York, N. Y.

WAR DAMAGE INSURANCE
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS Individual rooms for each account ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC. 67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. Tra. 7-6000

PAYING GUESTS

AYERPORT TOURISTS HOME, Dover Point, Dover, N. H.—Pleasantly situated near salt water, cool spacious rooms, screened piazza, our own vegetables, home-cooked food. Mrs. D. R. Duncan. Tel. 1184-11.

BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y.—OPEN all year, resident, overnight, and week-end guests; ideal for rest and study; modern, oil heat; commuting on South Shore, 27 miles from New York. Management MRS. JANET CUBY, Wantagh 1578.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB through Sept. 7, private estate offers adults tennis, swimming; $3.50 daily, $20 weekly up; supervised art, music, eurythmics, boating, swimming for children, $25 weekly. DAYCROFT, Stamford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

BUILDER MUST LIQUIDATE
Will sacrifice choice of 3 sparkling new homes—Below cost for quick action. Finest section of Walden, 6 and 7 rooms. Mortgages $9000. Phone Bigelow 6466.

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management ELIZABETH A. FISHER 1085 East 42nd Street—Ns. 8-6464

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

PLEASANT VIEW COTTAGE, Twin Mountain, New Hampshire—For rent, by day, week, or season. Rooms in Tourist home. One bungalow for large party. Cottages all with kitchen and dinette privileges. Out-door fireplace. One house-keeping cottage. Beautiful location. Mrs. W. L. Southland.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Visitors welcome to quiet home; convenient to The Christian Science Mother Church and Benevolent Association; parking. 238 Walnut St. Longwood 5018.

N. Y. C. (702 West End Ave. at 94th St., Apt. 4)—Single, clean, quiet, homelike, water, convenient transportation. $4.50.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms; small apartments weekly; sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

SUMMER BOARD

AS YOU LIKE IT INN
Waterville Vermont
Peace, quiet and rest in the Green Mountains of Vermont. Under Christian management; moderate rates; homecooked food. Further information on request.

BAY HOUSE and Cottages, Orient, Long Island, N. Y. Informal family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted; 35 corner rooms, cross ventilation, always cool. Rest, recreation, safe, sandy beach; excellent food, fresh vegetables; no bar; booklet; $24 and up weekly. F. M. KING.

WANTED—FURNISHED

COUPLE with child wish furnished living quarters from Sept. or Oct. in Hartford or near bus line. Phone Glastonbury 2852.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (Agency), N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN. 4-3510

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXP. MARRIED FARMER, Central New York—Good Milker, Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, Md.—Beautician, exp., all round operator; good salary, day off each week. Elinor Beauty Shoppe, 4710 Gwynn Oak Ave.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as working housekeeper, adult family of 4 in country; must be neat, good plain cook, plan meals; permanent position; steam heat and elec. equipment. Mrs. C. M. Hartt, Goose Rock Beach, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED salesman wishes position; capable managing general office routine and assistant to manager. Tel. ATwater 9-5854 or write Box M25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

MACHINE, TOOL AND DIE
Executive type, wide laboratory and shop experience; thorough knowledge machine tool, automatic precision equipment; seeks permanent job that demands initiative, co-ordination and analytical ability; familiar with repairs and maintenance problems; prefer New York City-Brooklyn area; married; 47 years old. Box X-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STUDENT CIVIL ENGINEER wishes to work with engineering firm in any capacity Fridays and Saturdays; opportunity to learn preferred to wages. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, 12 years' experience in Real Estate, Insurance, desires new position, better opportunities. Christian Scientist. Write Box M-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED GIRL would like work cleaning apartments or offices. Write A. J. C. at 124 Fayetweather St., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION, practical nurse, Christian Scientist, reader, unencumbered; anywhere. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A lady with educational and cultural background desires position in a refined home as companion, secretary to lady (no house work). Address, Companion, 3799 Lake Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cultured, middle-aged woman wishes position in motherless home as home-maker or as companion for elderly lady. References exchanged. Write: Mrs. O., Box 275, McLean, Va.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 Items $1.00 every day. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue. N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Beautiful Selection, $4.90, $6.90, $7.90. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park). N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

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WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

LINENS

HANAN'S
Linens, Yarns—Infantwear
51 Main Street, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

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BETTER PAINT and WALLPAPER SERVICE
Waxes—Furniture Polish—Cleaners
216 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y.
Personalized Service—Dial 2150

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; We buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., CHelsea 2-6855.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. Union 3-3366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets. "A Complete Rug Service"

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4409.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis & Hawley
Jewelers for over a century
Precious stones, fine watches and silver
Certified Gemologist
968 Main St. REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY Bridgeport, Conn.

THOMPSON'S
Make Your Fur Purchases During the Summer Months
985 MAIN

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialists in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Established in 1915

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
MODEL LAUNDRY
LIEFELD BROS.
864 Broad Street Dial 5-5178

Buy Your Fur Coat in
READ'S
August Fur Classic
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN

Sale of Next Winter's Overcoats
$5 deducted from the marked ceiling price on every coat—Use our Layaway Plan—Charge accounts or cash purchase, you save $5 now.

A New Maternity Shop Is Open!
Early Fall and Late Summer Styles for the discriminating Mother-to-Be
Visit our special sale of baby furniture in our Baby Shop during August
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800-1801

BELLE DAVIS
Dresses
Reduced for Quick Clearance
Now $3.00 to $10.50
Were $5.00 to $20.00
Sizes 9 to 46. 16½ to 24½
34 EAST PUTNAM AVE. TEL. 5410

DOLLY MADISON
Electric Ice Cream Freezers
2 qt. $13.50—6 qt. $22.50
Also White Mountain Hand Freezers
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

Clearance Sale!
Linens—Lingerie
FREDERICKS
62 W. Putnam Ave. (Post Road) Phone Greenwich 4490

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

The Flower Box
27 PEARL STREET HARTFORD, CONN.
Operated by former Coombs Florist Employees
PHONE 2-4348

Uncle Sam Says, "Save Coal Now"
Fill up your bin with "Famous Reading" red spotted hard coal or Koppers Coke
The Parkville Coal Co.
Albert E. Powell, Mgr.
116 Ann St. Tel. 7-9151

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
302 ASYLUM STREET Phone 2-7016
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
The Home National Bank
has a complete and safe banking service
18 Colony Street At the Clock

TUXIS COAL & OIL CO.
COAL—COKE
FUEL, FURNACE AND RANGE OIL
553 No. Colony St. Phone 1960

MIDDLETOWN

Beautiful new soda fountain, luncheonette and candy counter. Come and try our daily specials.

PELTON'S
108 Main Street
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
Phone orders filled, Phone 1259

Wonderful Savings at our AUGUST FURNITURE AND RUG SALE
CAULKINS and POST, Inc.

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you too?
John H. Ehlers, Prop
248-250 William St.
'Phone 456

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

LEWITT JEWELERS
H. E. LEWITT—FOUNDER 1892
Repair Service — Diamonds Set
UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.
The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDWARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.)

Koppers Coke CITIES SERVICE 'blue coal' OILS
Quality Service
Quinnipiac Coal Co.
135 Temple St. Dial 6-1125

ANDRE'S BEAUTY SALON

Exclusive and Original Hair Designing
Phone 7-0467
187 CHURCH STREET Opp. the Green

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
GREETING CARDS
COSTUME JEWELRY
Chapel Street at the Taft

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed, Stored and Repaired
M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

STORY'S DAIRY INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BLUE SUNOCO STREAMLINE MOTOR FUEL
Norwalk Sunoco Service Station
CHARLES H. PALLMAN
Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Typewriters, Adding Machines Sales—Service—Rentals
Badminton, Horseshoes, Croquet Sets
Beach things and outdoor games
TARLOV'S
44 Wall Street Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

SERVICE STATIONERY
Especially prepared for the Armed Forces of the U. S. A.
DONNELLY'S
81 Washington Street, South Norwalk

Clearform Slips
of rayon crepe—fagoted seams throughout of Nylon thread. Extra strength, no seam bulk, $2.00.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street So. Norwalk

STAMFORD

Buettner's
PARK PLACE AT SUMMER STREET
for Gifts that give the whole year through

Think of LINOLEUM AND RUGS
Think of FLOOR COVERING SHOP
108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116
49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1533

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices
TEL. 3-6844

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL WOOL FACE AXMINSTER
Fine quality axminster rug, 9x12 size. $34.95

MIRRO-GLO LINOLEUM
Hard surface, long wearing, fine quality linoleum. Sq. yd. 39c

STAIR TREADS 9"x24" 23c ea.
LINK DOOR MATS 14"x24" 89c
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

HOWLAND-HUGHES
"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"
August Furniture Sale

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"The Store of Good Values"
Visit Our
Toiletries Department
We carry a fine line of toilet articles, perfumes, soaps and specialties in the dependable standard brands.
Prices always reasonable.

Let us help you during the warm weather
All flat work washed and ironed reasonably.
PERRY'S Phone 3-3161

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear*
70 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Gabardine trousers—part wool..$5.98
In all colors, 100% all wool.....$8.95
Polo Shirts either with or without collars, short or long sleeves..59c to $2.50
In all boys' and men's sizes

PRACTICAL GIFTS for Soldiers
From $1.00 to $100.00
W. E. PIERPONT
Jeweler 159 Bank Street

Buy St. Mary's Finest ALL WOOL BLANKETS
of pure virgin wool—in solid pastel shades—double bed size, 6 ft. x 7 ft. A famous heavy quality at $21.50 each.
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERTOWN WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S
G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

Hoag & Taylor
Maiden Lane and James St.
STRAW HAT SALE
Now On

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

Quality furniture can be inexpensive
Open Evenings
L. J. HOVER
WAYSIDE FURNITURE
887 Central Ave. Dial 8-3824

Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James
SPORTSWEAR FOR THE DISCRIMINATING . . . COATS, DRESSES, PLAY CLOTHES . . . WITH LONG TERM INBRED QUALITY.

FURNITURE and RUGS from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2161

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHATFIELD'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Phone 1797
1 Mary Street, Auburn, N. Y.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
Women's and Children's Wear
Campus Shop Now Open!
Coats—Suits—Sportswear

NOW
ROOFS and FURNACES REPAIR
SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.
Phone 21 Auburn

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RIGHT NOW
is the time to buy your coal. Coal is cheaper now than in the Fall. 5 months to pay on the budget plan.
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

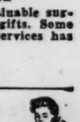
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS KEM-TONE
Paints any surface. Washable, quick-drying.
The Lawrence Paint Co.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

V...— SPA
52 Main Street
Fine Restaurant
Home of *Liberty Ice Cream*
Binghamton's Finest
Dial 2-9458 for Special Orders
Open Sundays

SISSON'S BEAUTY SALON
"Comb-as-You-Please" Hair Cut
Exclusive Custom Permanents
59 COURT STREET 2-6411

For Soldiers and Sailors
For Marines, Nurses and WAACs
OUR POST EXCHANGE
at Court St. Entrance offers valuable suggestions in timely and useful gifts. Some one you know in the Armed Services has a birthday today.
McLEAN'S

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware



REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
82 Court St.

AUGUST SALE OF FURNITURE
Every penny spent is an investment!
THE FAIR STORE

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Clearance Sale of Summer Shoes

Men's—Women's—Children's Quality Footwear

Final Reductions Now in Effect

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

40 Court Street

MORTON CO'Y, Inc.

Annual Sale of Furs and Furred Coats

You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943 collection.

37 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 2-3831.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's

Hairdressing

26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 2-0360—2-3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

hilda mansfield's

Owner and Manager

★ Tea Room — Restaurant ★

Cool and Comfortable to Enjoy an Excellent Home Cooked Meal

Dinners 75c & 95c, Sundays 1.00 Luncheons 40c & 60c
20 Studio Arcade Bronxville 2-4288

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question

TELS. TUCKAHOE 3-1472—1473

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE

Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20

75c Discount C. O. D.

Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.

Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

BUFFALO, N. Y.

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.

PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY

You'll Favor Our Flavor

4949 Main St. Un. 6600

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner

ANDREW BERNER & SON

Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist

FLOWERS BY WIRE

57 Allen Street

Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE

Moved to more attractive quarters where we can serve you better. Now at

Gates Circle Apts.
Tel. Lin. 5410 1306 Delaware Avenue

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP

James T. Longley

The Finest in FLOWERS at All Times

Telephones WA 3545 WA 4600

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING

S. S. Pierce Co.

The Quality Grocer

Fruits and Vegetables

224-04 Northern Blvd. Bayside 9-1571

ELMIRA

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Kem-Tone

For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
151 No. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

For Comfort

ALL WOOL

Tropical Worsted Suits, $21.50

WERDENBERG'S

BLODGETT DRESS SHOP

All Women's, Misses' wearing apparel greatly reduced

366 N. Main St. Dial 4758

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S

Boys' and Men's Shop

Featuring

Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox

1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

GENERAL INSURANCE

Fire—Automobile—Life Annuities—Surety Bonds

H. M. VOEHL CO.

2135 MOTT AVENUE
Ph: Far Rockaway 7-2425—7-2726

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP

MEN — HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS

X-RAY SHOE FITTING

39-06 Main Street Fl. 9-5958

Next to Crawford Clothes

AUGUST SALE

of Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings

We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS

BLACHAS & MELLIDES

Master Furriers

41-16 Main Street Ph. EL. 3-5235

Whitman's Auction Rooms

157-02 Northern Blvd.

We buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.

Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Local and Long Distance Moving

CARPET CLEANING

on premises

41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.

PHONE INDEPENDENCE 8-5555

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING

Carpets and Rugs

A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale

HOPKINS-JONES Corporation

109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Sutton Hall Pharmacy

M. I. ROBINS

Really Remarkable Sodas

Lunch—Fountain—Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics

PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

Cappa's Upholstering Co.

Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers

8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon

Complete Beauty Service

Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.
119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	N	A	D	A		G	O	L	D	
A		O	N	E		R		L		U	
V	E	R	N	E		A	X	I	O	N	
E	L	M		R	U	G		V		C	
	F	A	G		I		L	E	N	A	
H			A	N	N	I	E			N	
A	D	A	M		T		D	A	N		
R		R		P	A	D		P	I	N	
R	H	I	N	E		H	O	P	P	E	
I		O		T		O	W	L		W	
S	I	N	G		S	W	E	E	T	S	

3?

NEW YORK

FREEPORT

Walk-Over for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

BRAITHWAITE

Commercial Stationer

PICNIC GOODS
PAPER NAPKINS, 80 FOR 10c
GUEST TOWELS TABLE COVERS

10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

PAUL'S

Restaurant—on the Waterfront

(Formerly Mark's)

SPECIAL WEEKDAY LUNCHEON 65c

Famous for Sea Food, Steaks, Chops, Chicken, Duck Dinners

Foot of Woodcleft Ave., Freeport Tel. Freeport 28

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable

INSURANCE SERVICE

see

EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

Fuel Oil Range Oil

Kerosene

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY

3 CAYADUTTA STREET

August

FUR SALE

Buy Furs With Confidence

ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.

Established 1917

Complete Banking Service

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Keep Your Home in Good Repair

No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.

Building Supplies

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—Flushing 9-3386
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307

Millincourt CHOCOLATIER

HOME MADE CHOCOLATES

Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed

85 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

B. J. TENNIS

GROCER

Fruits, Vegetables *Prompt Delivery*

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS

INC.

Greater Long Island's Dept. Store

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE

Save Gas and Tires

SHOP BY PHONE

Hempstead and Garden City Customers

Call HEMPSTEAD 2300

All Other Nassau County Customers

Call ENTERPRISE 4123

No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP

Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVE.
HEMP. 5675

Featuring

Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

-ON- LONG ISLAND

ALBERT'S *for Quality Furniture*

267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.

Large Selection Beach and Garden Furniture
Hardware • Paints
Linoleum • Housewares

278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.

BURCH PRINTING CO.

"A Concern of Reputation"

91-10 191st Street, Hollis

Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Buy Borden's **HEMO** at **ATWATER'S**

Grocers

111 E. State St. Phone 2761

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Local and Long Distance Moving

CRATING — SHIPPING PACKING

37-60 81st Street HAV 9-5000

Fine Furniture and Rugs

UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

CAMEO SHOPS

40-34 82nd Street Opposite Jackson Theatre HA. 4-8310

Marie Sheridan, Inc.

Shop of Smart Accessories

LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY

37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER

14th ANNUAL FUR SALE

BILL JOHN SIOTKAS

Repairing Cleaning Restyling

37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*

82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

While You're Shopping Stop at

MEYER'S

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Fine Foods

Phone Manhasset 1000

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Commadine FARMS

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NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

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ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"

NEW ROCHELLE 2-1170
490 MAIN STREET

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Commadine FARMS

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PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

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Established 1888

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8672

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(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

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Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke

A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

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Branch
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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS

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219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

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Commadine FARMS

Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

PORT CHESTER

Yearly Summer Clearance

for

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227 Westchester Avenue

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's

GREAT ANNUAL MIDSUMMER

Furniture Sale

Look to the Home Store for Home Needs in this Great Money-Saving Event!

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Free Delivery

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Superior Quality Grade A

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LUCKY FOOD MARKET

Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market

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—AT— POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

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59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Coal - Koppers Coke - Fuel Oil

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Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-8032

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115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.

Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

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ROCHESTER

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McCURDY'S

STREET FLOOR

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck

CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS

Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84

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Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

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MARKET—GROCERY

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We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY

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We deliver Culver 487-489

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.

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INCORPORATED

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J. E. **GOUTREMOUT**

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BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY

"Sealtest Milk"

45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144

Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P M Every Thursday

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP

Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

L. Ashley Devans Agency INSURANCE

of All Kinds
in old line stock companies
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$2.50 a year

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Women's Wear

of Smart Individuality

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Refined Homelike Atmosphere

Torii Tea Room

93 N. PARK AVENUE
R. V. C. 1347

RYE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.

W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones
Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726—Mamaroneck 2840

NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name.

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GROCER

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Manhattan Quality Grocer
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Hartsdale Coal Company

INCORPORATED

Coal, Oil, Wood, Coke

Hartsdale Phone Scars. 329

SCHENECTADY

Van Voast Agency Inc. INSURANCE

Ask Us About RENT INSURANCE

158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

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STREET and NUMBER.....

CITY and STATE.....

MC-3

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(Continued)

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Exclusively at
The Carl Co.
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The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women.....$6.95 and up
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Our Summer collection of suits, coats, dresses, millinery, sportswear is complete.
THE IMPERIAL
335 STATE STREET

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Clothiers and Furnishers
259 STATE STREET
Society Brand Clothes and Dobbs Hats

Sherwin-Williams
Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
128 JAY STREET

Barneys
for
MEN'S WEAR

ST. ALBANS

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Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
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Phone Laurelton 8-9105

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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DINING ROOM or CAFETERIA

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

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325 S. Salina St.-Syracuse, N.Y.
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

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Books—Stationery—Cards
Old English Silver—Prints
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Hi HEAT PREMIUM FUEL Oil
HOUSEHOLD FUEL
Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.
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White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

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Sherwin-Williams Miracle Wall Finish
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NEW YORK
UTICA
(Continued)

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DEPENDABLE COMPANIES
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Tel. 2-6569 New Hartford

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the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 COLUMBIA STREET TEL. 4-0133
Just Back of First Bank & Trust Co.

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

WATERTOWN

G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
in every price range
75.00 750.00
Engagement rings around $100 are featured at Bramley's as well as diamond rings priced in the thousands. At either price you are assured sound value in quality and fine design.
Bramley & Co.
Incorporated
Westchester's House of Diamonds
199 Main Street, White Plains

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
HANDBAGS
222 E. Post Rd. • White Plains 5800

Hardware
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

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TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 Court Street Tel. W. P. 3500

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Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
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W. P. 20[illegible]
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Dresses • Suits • Furs • Millinery
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ORAM-KIRCHE
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Virginia Road
Tel. White Plains 832

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STORAGE
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HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 5-4900

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS 3-2574
Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

41st ANNUAL AUGUST SALE
of Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Cloth Coats at Guaranteed Savings
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

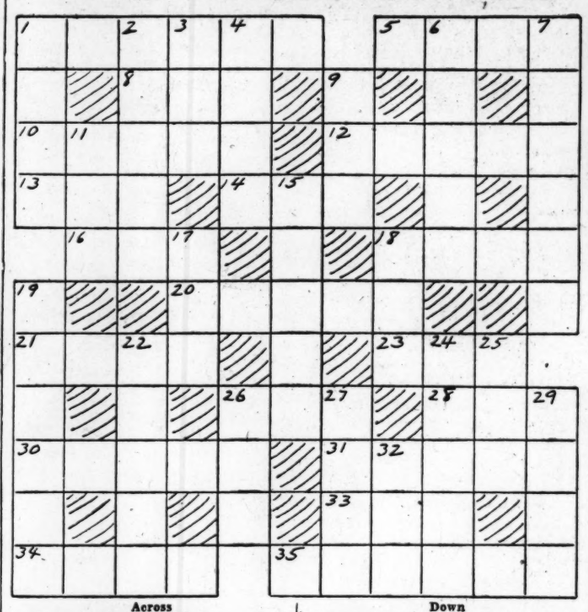
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Mackenzie River?
5—In Thomas Hood's poem, what is "bright and yellow, hard and cold"?
8—Individual.
10—Who was author of "The Mysterious Island"?
12—Brain and spinal cord is what?
13—Shade tree.
14—If you purchased an Antolian, it would be what?
16—Who is a servant to Captain Absolute in Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
18—What is a river of Siberia?
20—_____ Fellows Johnston.
21—What is first name of M'Adam in "Bob, Son of Battle"?
23—What city was northern limit of Palestine in early Old Testament times?
26—Cushion is what?
28—To fasten.
30—In certain opera, gold is taken from what river?
31—Who is a famous American billiardist?
33—What bird stood at door of Mother Goose's house?
34—You would expect Gertrude Niesen to do what?
35—What is another name for candy?

Down

1—What is abode of god of riches in "Faerie Queene"?
2—Adalgisa is a character in what opera?
3—Girl's name.
4—The chitra is what?
6—Minerva produced what tree?
7—Who "was a lad o' grace" in poem by Burns?
9—Tatter.
11—A sprite is what?
15—What is a mountain range of northeastern Utah?
17—Visit between whalers at sea is called what?
18—Conducted.
19—The Tar Baby is a character in stories by whom?
22—What Greek poet is fabled to have been carried to Taenarum by a dolphin?
24—If someone gave you a Blue Pearmain, it would be what?
25—Little pinch or bite.
26—Would you eat, row, or pet a wistiti?
27—What is an Arab lateen-rigged vessel of Indian Ocean?
29—What is gathered by the Associated Press?
32—To be indebted to.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

A World War veteran sent 9,000 stamps from his collection to the Grosse Pointe Collectors' Club to be sold at the Red Cross Auction during the national convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, Aug. 19-23, at Detroit. He prefers to remain unknown, but he is a patient at the Perry Point, Mo., hospital.

This collector went through his collection and carefully chose duplicates, listed the stamps as he went, and wrapped them in bundles of 100 which are separated according to type and country. His list includes 6,900 used United States stamps, 1,400 precancels, 700 foreign, 200 meters, unusual cancellations, and cut square envelopes. He has a collection of about 15,000 stamps, and he works with his collection almost every night.

* * *

New Fighting French stamps of the "France Libre" series of India have arrived in this country. The stamps were printed in London,

New French Arrival

sent to the "Etablissements Francaises dans l'Inde" in Asia and came to the U. S. via Hawaii. The series includes 2-caches olive-brown, 3-c blue, 4-c emerald, 6-c orange, 12-c green, 16-c red-violet, 20-c violet-brown, 1-fanon scarlet, 1-f-18-c black, 6-f-6-c ultramarine, 1-ruple purple, 2-r bistre, 3-r brown and 5-r green. The design shows a bowl of lotus flowers against Hindu background and includes the Cross of Lorraine (Fighting French symbol).

* * *

Proceeds from daily auctions at the American Philatelic Society's 57th annual convention August 12-16 will go to Army and Navy Relief funds. An exhibit of 300 frames of rare stamps has been planned.

* * *

Three new Liberian airmail stamps are 10-c red, 30-c green and 50-c purple showing a four-motored plane above an air route map.

* * *

Stamps and Servicemen

A survey among the men in the armed forces is being conducted by the United Service Organizations through a questionnaire released to its directors in 850 USO clubs throughout the nation to determine whether stamp collecting should be added to the recreational activities available to servicemen at USO clubhouses.

STAMPS
POSITIVELY SENSATIONAL—Our offer of latest Scott's $4 International Stamp Album, covering entire World, contains 36,000 Illustrated descriptive spaces; Scott's 1942 Standard 32 Catalogue "Philately's Encyclopedia"—both given Free to applicants for foreign approvals becoming regular customers. "Treasure Island" Stamp Service, Vista, Calif.

Daily Quotation

A THOUGHT is an idea in transit.
—PYTHAGORAS

Thriving Business

Toronto

The Lions Club was holding its international convention in this city, and the restaurants near the Maple Leaf Gardens were crowded beyond capacity when the noon recess was taken.

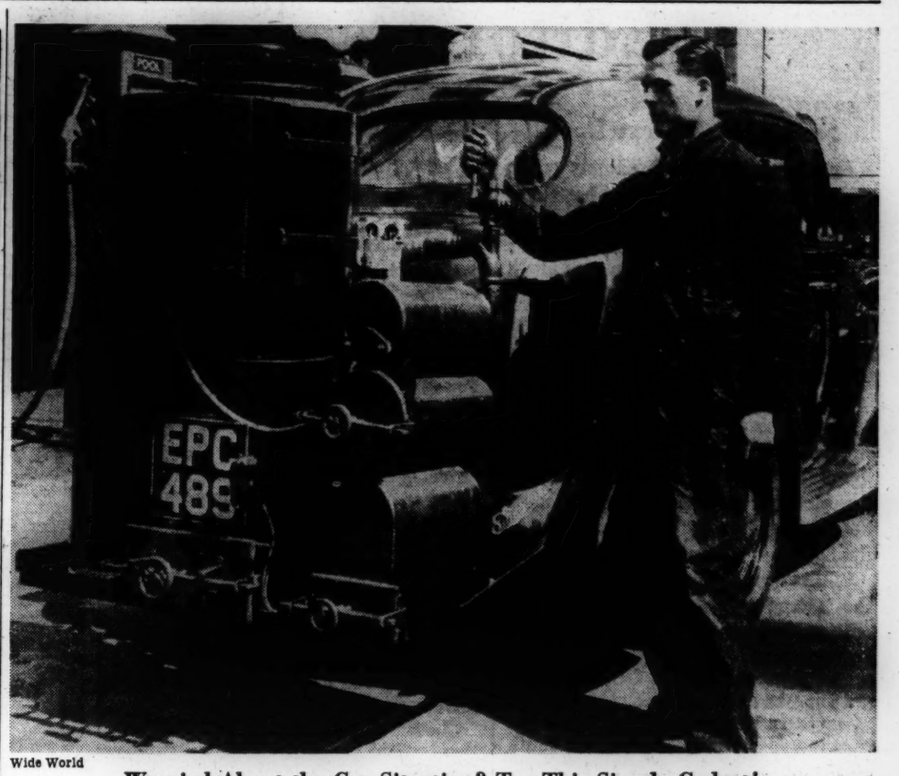
Into one of them came a timid little newsboy—he couldn't have been more than seven or eight years of age—to sell his few papers. He approached a man nearest the door, who purchased one, glanced at the boy sharply, and then called to him.

"Here, son," he said, "I've read this paper. Take it to that fellow over there in the corner and sell it to him."

The lad did as directed, the first purchaser meanwhile giving his friend a sign. A minute later the second purchaser had directed the boy to a third. By this time everyone in the restaurant was either watching the proceedings or taking part in it.

From table to table went the lad, selling and reselling the same newspaper. It took six minutes to make the rounds, and when he emptied his pockets on a table near the cashier's desk his new-found friends helped him to count his money. The little pile contained $3.89, proceeds of about fifty sales, and the little fellow still had his original stock of papers!

His face shining with happiness and excitement, he hurried to the door. Just as he went out he turned to the crowd and shouted: "Goodbye. I'll be here again tomorrow!"



Wide World

Worried About the Gas Situation? Try This Simple Gadget!

The intricate apparatus reveals how one astute London motorist combats the gasoline shortage. He uses coal and coke instead of the precious fluid so necessary to the war effort. The compartment under the license plate holds the coal and coke. Here's an idea for the harried American motorist. It has possibilities. Can't you imagine the owner of one of these coal-burning vehicles proudly boasting that he got 25 miles on a hodful of egg coal?

Did You Ever Wonder

How Bright a Two Billion Candlepower Beacon Is?

The 2,000,000,000 candlepower beacon on the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Building, Chicago, is so powerful that you could (and certain airliner passengers did) read a newspaper by its light at a distance of between 25 and 30 miles. It has been calculated that at one yard from its source, the light is 20,000 times brighter than noon sunlight at the earth's surface.

If Atmospheric Air Could Be Burned?

We are familiar with the demonstrable fact that we can burn gas in air, but perhaps we haven't stopped to realize that it would be equally possible to cook on a gas stove with nothing but ordinary atmospheric air in its pipes and burners, if the stove were located in an atmosphere of illuminating gas.

W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

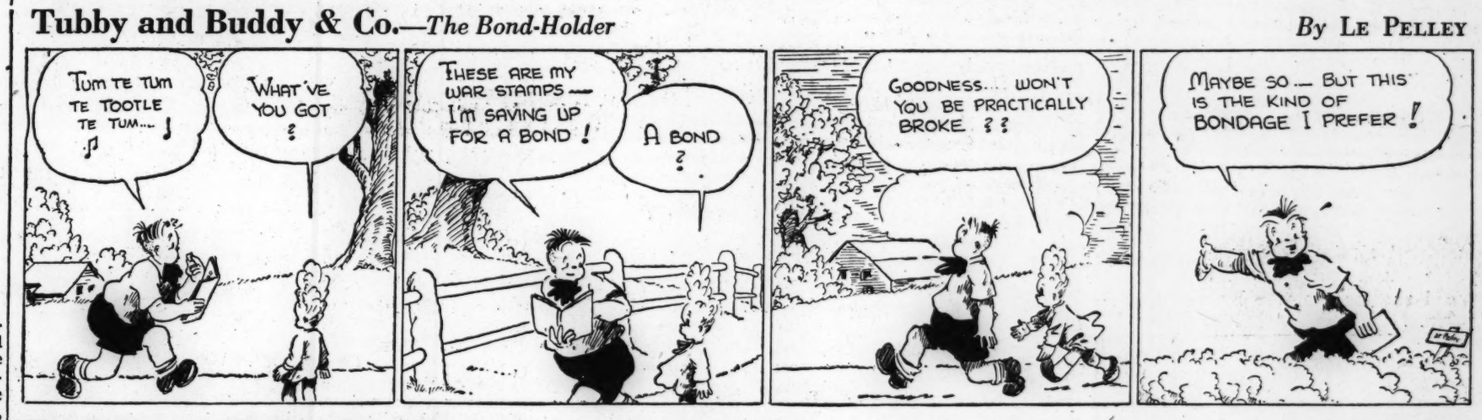
And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it: for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.—REV. 21:23

NEWS ITEM—SHONAN (formerly SINGAPORE)—IT IS REPORTED THE JAPANESE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PRODUCING MOTOR FUEL FROM RUBBER.

RUN OUT OF HONORABLE GAS— PUT SPARE TIRE IN TANK — EVERYTHING OK
STRETCH HONORABLE MILEAGE TOO
TOKYO 27 MI.
--BUT I CAN LET YOU HAVE 5 GALS. OF GARDEN HOSE
NO GAS
MAKE HONORABLE MISTAKE— WASTE TOO MUCH GAS
SO SORRY PLEASE
LEDGER
TOJO'S RUBBER PLANTATION
SPECIAL
HI-TEST GAS TODAY
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Bond-Holder*

By LE PELLEY


TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM...
WHAT'VE YOU GOT ?
THESE ARE MY WAR STAMPS— I'M SAVING UP FOR A BOND !
A BOND ?
GOODNESS... WON'T YOU BE PRACTICALLY BROKE ??
MAYBE SO— BUT THIS IS THE KIND OF BONDAGE I PREFER !

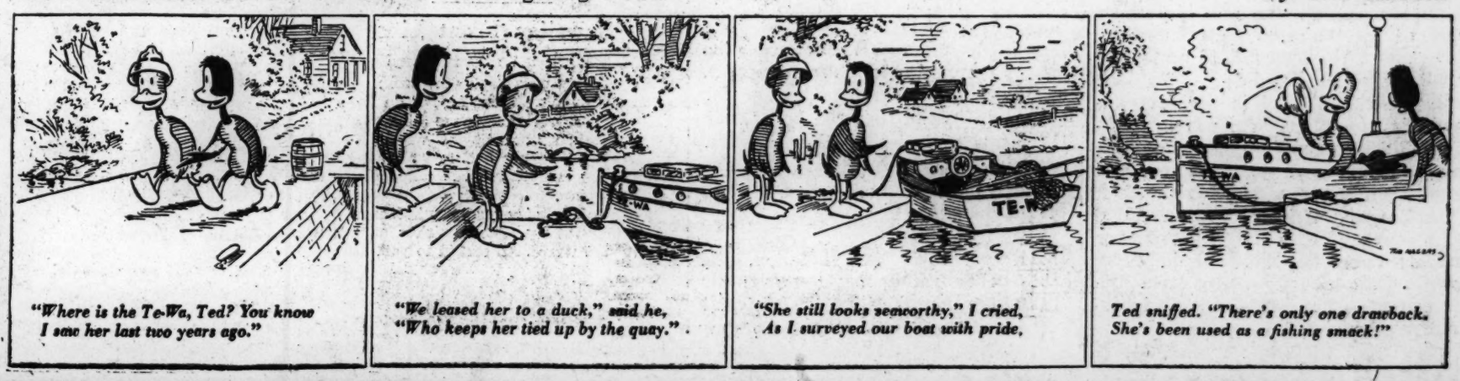
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pass the Tomatoes, Please!*

By RODGERS

Boy!
The Simpsons not only have their picnics in the back yard this summer—
But they also sit as near as possible to their Victory garden.
Which is getting things down to a system, if you ask me!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Lingering Doubt*

By THE HAGERS



"Where is the Te-Wa, Ted? You know I saw her last two years ago."

"We leased her to a duck," said he, "Who keeps her tied up by the quay."

"She still looks seaworthy," I cried, As I surveyed our boat with pride.

Ted sniffed. "There's only one drawback. She's been used as a fishing smack!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stalingrad Is Next Door

Attacks are fully resisted only when clearly perceived. The world has come to the present pass largely because peoples who eventually rose to resist the Axis did not sooner see that their ideals and interests were being assailed. One prerequisite of a decent peace is a widening of mental horizons which will recognize how closely knit is the neighborhood of nations. Even to win the war the United Nations must sense their unitedness more vividly than they have. In this connection Americans and Britons have a most pressing urgency to feel the meaning of the fighting in Russia.

What is happening along the Don and the Kuban is not clear even to the military experts. Some believe the Russian position has become desperate, others point out that the German flanks are exposed and expect the Red Army's reserves to be thrown in. Some interpret the speed of Nazi advances south of Rostov as a sign that Russian defenses, stretched to double length around the elbow of the Don, have left gaps through which General von Bock's forces are pouring. Others consider the retirement of General Timoshenko a masterpiece of maneuvering which has prevented encirclement and destruction of any important Russian force.

On one point there is considerable agreement: That Russia's military might, and particularly her power to stage a counterattack, will be desperately impaired should the Nazis take Stalingrad and block her great north-south line of communications, the Volga. Map-readers may see an equal threat from the German sweep into the Caucasus, which if continued long at the present pace would come to Turkey's back door and flank the whole United Nations position in the Middle East.

It may be too much to expect Americans to feel about this threat as they would were the fighting along the St. Lawrence or the Rio Grande. For Britons the drive into the Caucasus cannot have quite the impact that the Nazi push to Dunkirk had. If Britain had felt about Singapore as it does about Southampton or America about Manila as it does about Milwaukee, those keys to their defense would not be in enemy hands. But in both countries imagination and a clearer grasp of the world's shrinkage can at this moment give impetus to the war effort, speed a sound second front and save millions of men.

Self-centeredness, mesmeric apathy, lack of vision and failure to grasp the fundamental nature of the present conflict have allowed aggressive evil to flourish like the green bay tree. A larger sense of brotherhood, alertness, more intelligent use of present resources, and spiritual perception can halt it.

The British people achieved wonders of courage, ingenuity, endurance and industry after Dunkirk. The American people would do the same if sufficiently aroused. If even partially awakened to understand the nature of today's struggle, if even half-way sensing that in global strategy either for war or peace Stalingrad is next door, they could shorten the war by months or years.

The Pelley Decision

Those plotters against a wholehearted, united American war effort who have been hiding themselves in the legal fringes of constitutional guarantees of freedom of press and speech have been dealt a punishing blow in the conviction of William Dudley Pelley on eleven counts of criminal sedition and conspiracy. A jury of Americans and Judge Robert C. Baltzell in the Indianapolis Federal District Court have sharply delineated the line between free and proper criticism that seeks a constructive end and the harmful mutterings of defeatism and carping disunity that serve the foe.

The legal precedents established in the Pelley case—which may be reviewed by the Supreme Court on appeal—go beyond the former head of the Silver Shirts and editor of The Galilean. They draw the line for others who harbor the same disrupting aims. They show the law able to protect as well as proclaim freedom.

Implemented by this decision, authorities should accelerate their snuffing out of existing embers of this enemy flame. Conditions have improved immeasurably since last March when The Christian Science Monitor called public attention to the large number openly doing the work of the Axis, while claiming protection from the Constitution they were striving to destroy.

The Quest of the Impossible

The question facing Britain as the showdown on Indian demands for immediate independence approaches has been reduced to this: What course will best serve the hope for United Nations victory—to risk the chaos that may arise among many factions in India if British controls are withdrawn, or to undertake not only the military defense of India against the Japanese but also the task of keeping order should Indians be incited to extreme acts by possible Congress Party approval of a civil disobedience campaign?

Indian leaders may be surprised, but the rest of the world will not be, if Britain chooses the second course. The Congress Party has little to offer to the defense of India against Japan. Its present program is based not on what it can contribute to this task but on the difficulties which, unless its demands are met, it can put in the way of those intrusted with Indian defense.

Should it gain its ends, it would find itself with an army almost entirely made up of Moslems and others who resent the preponderance of Hindu influence in the Congress Party—a hardly workable military situation. Meanwhile the safety of India would in reality depend on the presence of British and American troops there—a fact which would make Indian independence a mere shadow, as Mr. Gandhi seemed to have sensed a few weeks ago when he complained of the presence of these troops.

Sir Stafford Cripps's challenge to Mr. Gandhi to tell the Indian people the truth about Britain's promise of freedom, and to make clear to them that India's freedom depends on a United Nations victory goes right to the point. That India is far from united behind the demands now being put forward by the Congress leaders is shown by pleas in Indian newspapers which ordinarily favor Congress proposals. These urge the necessity of a conference to achieve unity among Indians before the dangers of a civil disobedience campaign are loosed upon the country.

The one fact about the Indian situation at this moment is that there can be no real independence for a defenseless nation at a time when great armed powers are contending for world control. India could at best exchange British tutelage for a Japanese yoke. But this is not a choice that the United Nations can permit India to make, because it affects not only India's future but that of the entire world.

Opinion Sustained?

A detective's lot may be no happier than a policeman's. Evidence: a scene reported by New York papers to have occurred in a Yorkville court. A detective had been called something else by a man he had arrested for failing to identify himself; the man established his identity and then offered a few unflattering opinions about the detective's. The detective "brought him in" again on charges of disorderly conduct. The magistrate sang the detective a little song:

> Sticks and stones
> May break your bones
> But names will never hurt you.

Charles Lamb would agree with the magistrate. "Don't make me ridiculous," he wrote in August, 1800, to Coleridge, "by terming me gentle-hearted in print . . . substitute drunken dog, ragged head, self-shaven, odd-eyed, stuttering, or any other epithet." And the only testimony Lewis Carroll would add is a mild lecture to the defendant, not on what names he should call a detective, but on how to make them most effective.

> Such epithets, like pepper,
> Give zest to what you write;
> And, if you strew them sparely,
> They whet the appetite:
> But if you lay them on too thick
> You spoil the matter quite!

Apparently nobody but a little boy loves a "copper." When the detective later argued the case with an attorney, he was told that "calling a policeman a name isn't disorderly conduct provided no crowd collects," and that courts have so held in the past. It is hoped this statement will not prove too great a temptation to too many people, or there will be no protection for policemen except to avoid being seen in groups of less than three. As for detectives, the less they are seen the better, as even members of their own profession agree.

Between taxes and inflation, the white-collar worker may lose even his distinctive identification if he can't pay the laundry bill.

Our Readers Say—

Intelligent Voting

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The most important job we Americans have to do between now and November is to concern ourselves with the forthcoming Congressional election. The men and women honored by our franchise will be charged with the implementation of our war effort, and, in all probability, will be called upon to help determine the nature of the coming peace.

Congressmen whose records on foreign affairs have been isolationist do not merit the continued support of their constituents. Manifestly, they have demonstrated a fundamental incapacity to understand the realities of our aero-electrical age and America's proper role in the modern world. They have, thereby, disqualified themselves as leaders in the winning and rebuilding of a free world.

What can we, as individuals, do to promote the best elements for these elective offices? We can, each one of us, call upon our Democratic or Republican ward chairmen, as the case may be, and urge them to support as candidates men or women who have shown an international approach to world problems. Domestic issues, important as they are, must yield in precedence to this vital consideration. We can, too, make full use of the ballot. We can become primary-election voters as well as general-election voters. Our vote will then count for 100 per cent instead of 50 per cent, because the choice of voters in the general election is limited to the choice of the voters in the primary elections.

To win this war and the peace to follow, which is one piece of cloth, we must have in Congress the best men and women the Nation can provide. We must not only fight courageously, produce abundantly, and save stringently, but we must also recognize the equal responsibility of voting intelligently. THATCHER M. ADAMS

Hamden, Conn.

Speaking for the German People

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Remarks made by readers of this newspaper that all Germans are one and the same impel me to ask how it was possible in a working democracy that gangsters ran the life and business of many Americans, also were often in their pay, but the Americans dared not break away from gangsterism for fear of harm to themselves or loved ones.

What could we expect from a country without democratic experience, fighting the results of a lost war, inflation, and unemployment, and fallen into the hands of a shrewd fanatic who promised all, and who forced them into another war with the help of aristocratic Army leaders and industrialists?

Remember also that German concentration camps started to fill in 1933 and 1934 and that many people saw in Mussolini and Hitler, nevertheless, worthy leaders. Few seemed to care how Mussolini maintained his power and persecuted those who opposed him, how Hitler systematically, but very slowly and silently, wiped out the democratically minded objectors in Germany; how the least remark in foreign countries brought loss of jobs and arrest to their relations at home; how American airplane builders shipped regularly airplanes to Germany at a time when Von Ribbentrop denied that Hitler was arming.

To condemn those who dared to speak up and those who dared not, because of their loved ones, seemed unjust. O. M.

Montreal

A Quiet Presence

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In this surging tide of world-wide war and desperate struggle, how thrilling the many tales of seemingly miraculous rescues that come to the fore! Men on land and sea, adrift, afloat, or awash, snatched from death by a Power other than their own, being resuscitated, saved, and left without harm in a place that insured subsequent delivery.

There are many tales of small groups, in lifeboats or on rafts, drifting aimless and rudderless on unquiet seas, everything sunk with their ship except their courage, hope, and faith. But during what must have seemed an eternity, a grim nightmare in which they were at the mercy of the indifferent surge, enduring burning sun and relentless downpours, a quiet Presence must have brooded over them all the while, an unseen Hand guided them and their rescuers, for again and again these floating huddles of humanity have been saved.

Then there are the individual cases. For instance, there is American seaman Archie Gibbs, with ship and comrades sunk, abandoned by all hope of succor and afloat alone in the gray Atlantic. The sub that torpedoed his boat emerges near by; a German voice shouts "Kamerad?" "No, American," he replies in answering shout, and, expecting no mercy from his enemies, turns his back and swims away.

What happens? The stern of the sub is swung around and literally scoops him up from the water, and he is hustled below. There he is fed, cared for, and later handed over to a small trading boat, with full assurance of safety and subsequent delivery.

These cases may be few, compared to the masses of those who have died on the littered field and in the deep, but do not these instances show that, despite the upheaval, man is and can be preserved? CHAFFEE KING

Boston

"Hawaiian Front Lines"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The opening paragraph of Lincoln Leung's article, "Hawaiian Front Lines," on the Editorial Page recently, made me think of a photograph taken at a height with a wide-angle lens. I simply *had* to read all of his splendidly comprehensive description of Hawaii today.

When this war is over I would like to read word pictures by such a writer on a trip around the world. An orchid to you, "Link"! FREDERIC HUESTON

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Keep the Light on Him

Little Caesar of the Musicians

The little Caesar of the music world at last has run up against a power greater than his own. Attorney General Biddle has authorized an injunction suit under the anti-trust laws against James Caesar Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.), to restrain his prohibition of the union's 138,000 members making recordings for use in radio broadcasts, juke boxes, and other forms of public entertainment. And shortly before that the Federal Communications Commission demanded an explanation of the music czar's action in forcing the National Broadcasting Company to cancel broadcasts from the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., where some 160 high school instrumentalists from 40 States had gathered for their summer festival. . . .

A week or so ago he pulled two bands off the NBC network as a blow at a St. Paul station which had refused an A. F. M. demand that any musicians who worked at the station as long as four weeks be given a guarantee of a year's salary.

And a few days ago soldier musicians from the all-soldier Broadway production, "This Is the Army," were forbidden to play without pay at the opening of the Times Square servicemen's center. Nineteen musicians were on the stand with instruments tuned, but not a note was heard.

"Organizations like the USO are getting plenty of money in contributions," said Jacob Rosenberg, president of Local 802.

* * *

It was as president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians that Petrillo had his early adventures with the school kids and the makers of canned music. He won against the kids, hands down. He kept high school bands from playing at the Chicago World Fair, and he forced the late Mayor Cermak to cancel the appearance of a high school band at his inauguration in 1931.

Cermak was to broadcast over an NBC network on the Sunday night preceding his inauguration. Petrillo called up NBC. "Either Cermak hires a union band for his inauguration or he don't broadcast," he said.

"Why drag us into it?" the radio executive demanded. "There won't be any music with his radio address."

"You have to deal with me 365 days in the year and with Cermak Sunday," Petrillo replied. "What'll it be?"

As the Mayor ruefully told the story, Cermak paid for the fifty musicians out of his own pocket.

The hard-boiled Caesar of swing originated that system which requires radio stations to employ a union musician to stand by and do nothing while an amateur performs, whether it is a housewife playing the kettle drums or a four-year-old flutist. . . .

* * *

Petrillo was born in 1892 on Chicago's west side, the son of Italian immigrants. Petrillo progressed no farther than the fourth grade in nine years at the Dante Elementary School. "But I was always good at arithmetic," he says.

Today he is the highest paid labor executive in the country. His salary is $46,000 a year—$20,000 as president of the national federation and $26,000 as president of the Chicago federation. . . .

Chicago musicians gave him a $25,000 summer home on Lake Geneva, provided him with a bodyguard and a bulletproof car, and gave him a generous expense account.

In a drastic move in 1937 Petrillo forbade the members of his Chicago union to make any kind of recordings for broadcasting. . . .

So for eighteen months members of the Chicago union made no records—and it cost them $275,000 in wages from the recording companies. . . . [but] the broadcasters added $2,013,000 to the $3,500,000 they had been paying musicians; radio networks agreed to discontinue broadcasts to stations listed by the union as unfair, and recording companies agreed to abide by conditions imposed by the union as to employment of musicians and distribution of records.—CLIFFORD F. BUTCHER in the *Milwaukee Journal*.

Fruits of Education in a Democracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When called upon in the fall of 1941, as a public school teacher, to register the first men for the draft, I was much impressed by the young men who came back to our school. Many of them had gone to the very same school from kindergarten through the eighth grade. Most of them had parents who were born in "the old country," and the boys had been raised in this community "Back of the Stock Yards," as it is called. But I had seen at graduation time go forth as fine a group of boys as can be seen in our free land. That they were ready to give their utmost for the land that has given them so much stirred me deeply.

Last Memorial Day, mothers of some of these lads spoke at services held at a neighborhood park. A Mexican mother told how she and her husband had had to sign consent for her boy, Reuben, because though not yet seventeen, he had wished to join the Navy. He was then in a hospital in New Orleans, having been on one of the boats torpedoed off the Gulf Coast. Among other speakers were a Lithuanian, a Polish, a Ukrainian, a Czechoslovakian mother, with sons in the service, and a German mother, whose daughter was serving in the Far East, and had been suffering with our men in their struggle to hold Bataan. All these people have been proving and are proving that national barriers fall away in a land of free institutions.

Then again in February, at the time of the registration of men to sixty-five and those having become twenty, came the evidence of how much our free institutions are doing. One grandfather and grandson registered. The former had been born in Poland, but his son and daughter had been born here. His grandson had gone through our schools, was now in college, and was a holder of a swimming championship. The grandfather could not sign his name, he had to make an "X." Many of the older men bore the mark of toil and struggle, as though with great effort they had broken away from the fetters of the Old World's traditions, and set foot on new soil, not soon enough to realize the fruits of their labor in themselves, but to find it realized in their children.

Tangible evidence of two and three generations in our country, even in the midst of a so-called handicapped and underprivileged community, it was too striking not to comment upon.

(MRS.) ALICE G. WHITMIRE

Wyola, Mont.

The Wide Horizon

Arabs Know About Uncle Sam

By William Yale

Major Yale was a United States military observer with General Allenby in the Near East during World War One and is now a professor of history at the University of New Hampshire.

The divergent groups in the Arab lands of Western Asia, the political leaders of Egypt and Turkey, await with bated breath the outcome of the battles now raging north of the Caucasus and within the western frontiers of Egypt. The Near East remains in a state of suspense.

The peoples of the Near East have a keen political sense. They feel profoundly the vital political significance to them of the mighty struggles taking place in the Don Valley, the Caucasian isthmus, and the deserts of Western Egypt. Turks, Arabs, and Egyptians have no desire now in this crucial period of the war to tip the scales in favor of the Axis, fearing to precipitate events over which they know they would have no control.

The resistance of the Soviet Union and the physical evidence of America's powerful intervention in the war are of profound significance to all the peoples of the Near East. The stream of American Lease-Lend war supplies through Iraq and Iran to Russia, the appearance of American bombers over Turkey, the role now being played by an American air force in the battle for Egypt, make the Near Eastern peoples conscious of America's part in the war.

* * *

The Orientals have few illusions left about the nations of Europe. German Naziism and Italian Fascism, they know, have nothing to offer them. While the threat of Fascism was far removed, some Arabs and Egyptians toyed with Fascist agents and Fascist propaganda in their unending struggles with British and French imperialism. However, now that Egypt and the Arab lands are menaced with invasion and occupation by the armed forces of the Axis, Arabs and Egyptians are less inclined to heed Fascist wiles.

About America the Arabs still cherish many illusions. Especially is the United States a wonderland, whose missionary schools and philanthropies have had a profound effect upon the educated and articulate classes among the Arabs. Nor have the Arabs forgotten that it was upon the initiative of President Wilson that the King-Crane Commission was sent in 1919 on a mission of self-determination to the peoples of the Near East. In Iran, American prestige is great because of the splendid work done by Dr. Millspaugh and his assistants in organizing the finances of Persia after the last war.

* * *

The Arabs remember that in World War One the United States did not declare war on Turkey and that no American troops participated in the campaigns in the Near East. The Arabs, Turks, Egyptians, and Persians note with very great interest that already American military equipment and American armed forces have appeared in the Near and Middle East.

The highly astute political leaders in the Near East, confronted with these very real evidences of American power, are reconsidering their ideas of the likelihood of an Axis victory.

It is not surprising that they believe if the United States plays so important a role in the military affairs, it will play a far more important part in the political affairs after the war. Hence, more and more the Near Eastern peoples look to the United States with the expectation that America will aid them to achieve their national independence.

Mirror of World Opinion

For Valorous Living

Valor is needed by all humankind during these days. It is evident that this virtue is demanded of him who serves on the strange shifting fronts of this war. It is plain that those who have their affections bound to the men in the armed forces must have valor in meeting the day and the day's problems.

This war reaches out to the individual. It has entered into the home where the housewife finds that the use of substitutes for familiar items is needful. It has taken away some of the familiar appliances which made housekeeping an easier task. It has snatched away our means of swift and easy journeying from town to town.

We must meet these small ills with more than fortitude. The active virtue of valor is needed. But how are we to gain this courage, this bravery, this grace for the day? We are to find them where the Psalmist found them, the Psalmist who wrote, "The Lord is the strength of my life."—*Dayton* (Ohio) *Journal-Herald*.

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